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The **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**



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SEPTEMBER 29 1962

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The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Volume 178

SEPTEMBER 29, 1962

No. 4311

N.H.S. Advance Payments INCREASE EFFECTIVE FROM OCTOBER 1

THE Ministry of Health has revised the procedure whereby monthly advance payments are made to chemist-contractors until prescriptions dispensed during their first six full months of service have been certified.

With effect from October 1, the present monthly advance of 2s. 1d. per prescription less the appropriate deduction for charges to patients is to be replaced by an advance of 3s. per prescription, no deduction being made for charges to patients. The total advance will be rounded off to the nearest £1. As now, it will be paid at the same time as any balance due in respect of the previous month.

Public Pharmacists

NO PSYCHIATRIC SUBCOMMITTEE

THE council of the Guild of Pharmacists, meeting in London on September 22, decided not to appoint a subcommittee on psychiatric hospitals. Such a body had been suggested at the Guild's branch delegates' meeting in February. It was reported to the council that two psychiatric hospital pharmacists had been invited to a meeting of the Salaries Committee on September 21 and a psychiatric hospital pharmacist had been invited to attend meetings of the Planning Committee. The council anticipate that the Salaries Committee would seek the advice of a psychiatric hospital pharmacist whenever appropriate. The setting up of a Professional Services Committee, with members representative of various types of hospital, was considered and referred to the Planning Committee for further consideration. Discussion also took place on the final report of the working party to consider the organisation of hospital pharmaceutical services; the subject is to be considered further at the next council meeting.

Cathedral's Dedication

PHARMACY WINDOW INSTALLED

GUILDFORD Cathedral's pharmacy window, plans for which were in hand when the Queen opened the cathedral in May of last year (see *C. & D.*, May 27, 1961, p. 549), has now been installed. Members of the pharmaceutical profession and industry, many of whom helped raise the sum required for the window, are invited by Guildford Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society to the cathedral's Dedication Service at

3 p.m. on October 14. So that sufficient accommodation may be provided, those who are likely to attend are asked to contact the local Branch secretary, Mr. J. L. Hodder, 12 Stoughton Road, Guildford (telephone: Guildford 3779).

Liberal Assembly

N.H.S. REFORM: CONSUMER PROTECTION

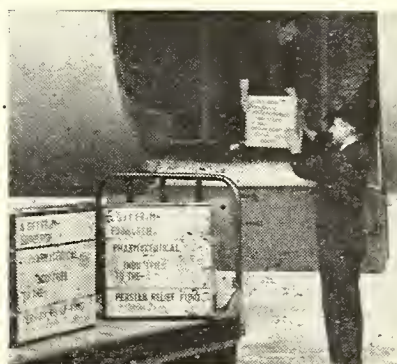
TWO resolutions adopted during the second day of the Liberal Assembly at Llandudno on September 20 called for an overhaul of the National Health Service and for added means of safeguarding consumers' interests—including abolition of resale price maintenance. Opening the health services debate, Dr. G. Parker said the achievement of the National Health Service had fallen so far short of expectations that it could only be described as catastrophic. The Government had been guilty of the most culpable form of neglect. It had been prepared to watch the situation drift from bad to worse without taking a single positive step to apply an effective remedy. He proposed a motion condemning the Government's failure and urging a comprehensive review of the quality, quantity and distribution of medical services. The motion also demanded immediate attention to employment conditions and recruitment levels, and was carried after the assembly had accepted a number of additions to it. One called for a commission to investigate research into new drugs, and another sought the abolition of prescription charges. In support of the latter proposal, Mr. M. Tompkins,

M.P.S., said pharmacists were concerned at the number of people who were not getting their medicines. He believed that situation was a result of the Government's "poll tax on the people least able to pay." The resolution on consumer protection was carried after the defeat of four amendments, one of which suggested that resale price maintenance should be allowed where it could be proved that it was in the public interest. Other recommendations adopted in the resolution included the setting-up of a consumers' council (to promote, in particular, standards in safety, labelling and advertising); amendment to the Shops Act to abolish compulsory closing; and further amendment of the Weights and Measures Act so that retail packages showed their contents' net weight.

Salicylates Symposium

INTERNATIONAL MEETING IN LONDON

INVITED speakers discussed aspects of current research on salicylates at a symposium held at the Wolfson Institute of the Post-graduate Medical School, London, September 13-15. Forty papers were presented at the symposium which was divided into five major sessions concerned respectively with the fate of salicylates in the body, with their effects on metabolism, on inflammation, on epithelial surfaces (with special reference to gastrointestinal lesions) and with the general problems of toxicity including the treatment of acute salicylate poisoning. One welcome aspect of the meeting was the interchange of data and ideas between workers of different disciplines. Thus, the mechanism by which salicylate produced gastro-intestinal bleeding had been investigated by such diverse techniques as the use of ⁵¹Cr-labelled red cells, a comparative study of the dissolution rate of aspirin tablets, exfoliative cytological methods and direct gastroscopic examination. The



AID FOR EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS :
Left: Antibiotics for the victims of the recent Persia earthquake being dispatched from the Crawley, Sussex, warehouse of Upjohn, Ltd. Right: A consignment of medical supplies given by Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., to the Persian Relief Fund being dispatched from Edinburgh airport.

multiple actions of salicylates on vital metabolic reactions were illustrated by contributions describing the effects of the drugs on isolated enzyme systems, thyroid function, cholesterol metabolism, clinical diabetes and membrane permeability. The session concerned with inflammation emphasised the rôle of the tissue kinins in inflammatory states and included an authoritative account of the immunological aspects of the drugs. Disturbances of acid-base metabolism in children suffering from salicylate intoxication received special attention and the treatment of the condition by the artificial kidney and the post-mortem changes in salicylate poisoning in man were the subjects of individual contributions.

Vaccine for Greece

FOOT-AND-MOUTH PRECAUTIONS

A FIRST consignment of 50,000 doses of inactivated foot-and-mouth vaccine made at the Pirbright Institute, Surrey, has been sent to Greece by authority of the Ministry of Agriculture. The purpose is to create a buffer zone of vaccinated cattle in that country to halt the progress into Europe of the virulent SAT 1 strain of foot-and-mouth virus that has spread from Africa into Persia and Turkey during recent months. The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, which is directing the present operation, has ordered a total of 300,000 doses of foot-and-mouth vaccine through the Ministry.

IRISH NEWS

THE REPUBLIC

Pharmaceutical Society

REPRESENTATIVES ON TELEVISION

THREE representatives of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland were interviewed on *Telefis Eireann* on September 17. They were Mr. R. J. Power (a member of Council); Mr. J. G. Coleman (registrar), and the Dean of the College of Pharmacy (Dr. R. F. Tim-



A PIRATE PACK: Two baby powders, one (White Cross) an established line by Cussons & Sons, Ltd., the other (White Crescent) a copy of Japanese origin recently "unloaded" in the Middle East. The British company have protested through the Board of Trade and Foreign Office over the "fraudulent imitation" of their pack. The tins, identically coloured, both claim their contents contain chlorhexidine. Messrs. Cussons state tests on the Japanese product "have proved positively that it does not contain chlorhexidine." It is understood that 85 per cent. of White Cross sales are made abroad.

oney). The panel dealt with recommendations that the Society had forwarded to the special commission set up by the Department of Health to examine the Health Act. It was explained that the recommendations proposed that prescriptions should be dispensed by a pharmacist of the patients' choosing (rather than from dispensaries) and that if implemented, graded public contributions would be necessary. The scheme would apply to all classes, and would remove the present blue-card system. Minimum earners would remain eligible for free medical attention. The panel pointed out that the plan would give a twelve-hour service and, in some cases, an all-night service to patients. It would also remove the necessity of travelling to dispensaries, where there was a local chemist. Payment would be arranged by a Government pricing bureau. The Society estimated that the scheme would cost more than the present system but the improved service would be worth it. Members of the Society, although they might receive less remuneration for dispensed medicines would be com-

pensated by the greater volume of business. The Government and local authorities, it was stressed, would be compensated by not having to build and maintain the dispensaries.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE autumn meeting of the West of Ireland Chemists' Association is to be held in Salthill, co. Galway, at 3.30 p.m. on September 30.

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has decided to hold the annual general meeting of the Society on October 8, at 3 p.m., instead of at 7.30 p.m. as originally intended.

THE October meeting of the Pharmacy Branch of St. Joseph's Young Priests' Society, to be held at 23 Merion Square, Dublin, has been postponed to October 16 at 8 p.m.

ON September 4, for the second time in two months, the pharmacy of Mr. M. D. McHale, M.P.S.I., 183 Howth Road, Killester, Dublin, was broken into. A camera, valued at over £70, was stolen.

THE outgoing members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland will be returned to office unopposed, no new candidates having offered themselves for election. They are Miss Laura Cunniffe and Messrs. D. J. Kennelly, G. C. O'Neill, M. L. Cashman, K. Banks, M. Power and R. J. Semple.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A FIRE at the research block of Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, on September 20, was confined to a small laboratory in the analytical section.

A NUMBER of Dangerous Drugs and vaccines were stolen from the Cobbold Road, London, N.W.10, warehouse of Macarthy's, Ltd., during the September 22 weekend.

THE Secretary of State for Scotland has made regulations that allow the serving of documents by registered post under the National Health Service (Medical and Pharmaceutical Service Committees and Tribunal) (Scotland) Regulations by the recorded delivery service.

THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL LIBRARY

A Library of Living History

A RECORDING room where the voices of distinguished contemporaries who have been responsible for medical and scientific advances, are to be recorded and preserved, is a unique feature of the Wellcome Historical Medical Library that was formally reopened by Lord Brain on September 25. It is hoped to establish a library of living history that will serve an invaluable purpose to future historians of science and medicine.

The library, founded by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, now the property of the Wellcome Trust, is housed on the second and third floors of the Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

A comprehensive reference library is housed in the main reading room of the library. On exhibition is the celebrated Apocalypse Manuscript written and painted in the 15th century and containing a section on anatomy and

medicine. Behind is a mural composed of life-size enlargements, photographed directly on Formica, of the six musclemen in the famous work of Vesalius on the structure of the human body, printed in Basle in 1543. There are display cases on both walls of the entrance corridor containing a selection of rare books and manuscripts. By means of guide-lecture equipment visitors may listen to a recorded commentary on the exhibits. In the Oriental room are the manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Chinese and Japanese. The adjoining American room houses the collection of Dr. Francisco Guerra (see *C. & D.*, September 1, p. 206). It is estimated that the library contains approximately 250,000 printed books, pamphlets and journals; 10,000 manuscripts; 100,000 autograph letters of medical and scientific interest and a collection of medical and scientific periodicals going back to the 17th century.

SUBJECTS reviewed in the September 21 issue of *Medical Letter*, published by the Consumers' Association, Ltd., include the toxic effects of phenindione; dydrogesterone; and the choice of digitalis drugs.

THE Folkestone branch of Boots Cash Chemists (Southern), Ltd., 12 Rendezvous Street, gained second prize in a window display competition during the town's recent "floral shopping week."

PRECAUTIONARY measures in dermatitis are the subject of booklet No. 18 prepared by the Ministry of Labour in its series "Safety, health and welfare" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d.).

THE first live colour television transmission via Telstar was accomplished on September 12 when, under the sponsorship of Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., a programme televised in Cornwall, on psoriasis, was received at the twelfth international congress of dermatology in Washington, U.S.A.

THE Ministry of Transport has issued a supplement (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s.) to section 1 of the 1957 report on the carriage of dangerous goods and explosives in ships. The report was published in 1960 under the title "Rules for the Packing, Stowage and Labelling of Explosives for Carriage by Sea."

THE first in a series of Wellcome Lectures, recently sponsored by the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., was presented at Basle University, Switzerland, on September 14. Dr. D. C. Hodgson, (Nuffield Department of Anaesthetics and the Nuffield Department of Surgery, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford), spoke on the management of patients undergoing profound hypothermia.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a fellowship, two scholarships and for travel grants offered by the Perkin Centenary Trust which promotes technical education in the manufacture and application of colouring matters. Inquiries should be addressed to the secretary, Perkin Centenary Trust, c/o The Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1.

THE percentage changes in the pharmacy sales of 160 representative Co-operative Societies for the five weeks ended June 30 compared with the same period in 1961 are: Midland, plus 1.51; Northern, minus 0.68; North-east, plus 1.91; North-west, plus 4.29; Scottish, plus 8; Southern, minus 3.86; South-west, plus 4.1; Western, plus 5.15. The percentage change for Britain as a whole was plus 0.59.

LOCAL OFFICERS

NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION

Swansea.—Chairman, I. James; Secretary, I. W. Stanford; Committee, G. T. M. David, W. Nicholas, W. S. Francis, B. Jones.

SPORT

Golf.—LIVERPOOL CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY at Woolton golf club on September 5. Results: British Drug Houses prize: 1, D. Allan, 84, 12, 72. Sumner prize, 1, S. G. Bourns, 80, 8, 72. Liverpool Chemists' Golfing Society prize: G. N. Quayle, 86, 11, 75.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Elusive creatures

From ancient times, when the flock has become scattered and a number unaccounted for, the important task of discovering their whereabouts has been entrusted to a herdman. What more appropriate, then, than that the Conference Executive should have sent for Nicholas of that ilk to report on the pastures on which the employee pharmacists—these elusive creatures, as Mr. Herdman called them—are at present grazing. The paper is of the greatest importance and it must be read in conjunction with the Report on the Practice of Pharmacy and as having a very strong link with the proceedings at the annual general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on May 6. It would be no compliment to Mr. Herdman to regard his survey as simply an excellent paper, presented for the delectation of those who were fortunate enough to hear it. If the professional sessions are to fulfil their true function, the material presented must be deliberated and assimilated into the general structure of future planning. There have been other papers of importance and value at similar sessions in the past—highly praised at the time and quickly forgotten. That must not be the fate of Mr. Herdman's brilliant address. If the full value of these sessions is to be extracted and absorbed, there must be a greater realisation of their practical value. I hope that the Council will act quickly on the questions posed. I also hope that Mr. Herdman will be consulted.

Organisation

Organisation amongst pharmaceutical employees has not, as Mr. Herdman indicated, been particularly successful, due possibly to their wide distribution. In a town of four or five pharmacies, there may be only one qualified employee, whose contact with others similarly placed is practically non-existent. History shows that the seeds of collective action were sown only when operatives were herded into factories instead of working as individuals on handlooms in their own cottages in outlying areas. Mr. Herdman, in examining the career prospects of the employee in general retail practice, put his finger on one of the weakest points. It tends to be, in fact, the current value of the certificate which is paid for, rather than the individual and his experience, and unless there is an enlightened approach in the matter of inducements, one cannot be surprised if there is a passing and a repassing, as the speaker indicated, from one branch of pharmacy to another. Unless the proprietor pharmacist is prepared to offer partnership after an assistant or manager has proved his worth, he will find it extremely difficult to obtain the services of a good man, for there is no question but that the large multiples offer possibilities in the way of promotion of the few which must offer quite dazzling prospects to the many. Mr. Herdman wisely drew attention to the fact that the number of employees is steadily growing through the years and that there is every sign that it will continue to do so. Despite that, the speaker pointed out, employer pharmacists still dominate pharmaceutical political affairs. If by that statement he means membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, members have it in their power to redress the balance. If, on the other hand, he means the conditions under which pharmaceutical service is given, there are many who feel that the present concept is outdated.

The social graces

Mr. Herdman posed a question in relation to pharmaceutical education which has been exercising educationalists in all spheres of technological training. "Is the educational policy of the Society (and the appropriate departments of colleges and universities) placing inadequate emphasis on the things of the mind and spirit and on social graces?" he asked. And do these things matter? Or, in other words, are we producing, in this technological age, a race of people who are illiterate in all but their own specialised subject? I think the answer is yes, and I think it matters very much, particularly in the somewhat despised retail pharmacy, for it is there that the public forms its opinion of the status in general of the pharmacist. The projection of images pales beside the reality.

International Congress of Food Science

CALL FOR BETTER PRODUCTION, PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION

ONLY by the further development of food production techniques would it be possible to provide the vast amount of food required for the rapidly expanding populations of the world, said Dr. Norman C. Wright, deputy director of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, in London on September 18 at the opening session of the first International Congress of Food Science and Technology. At least one-third to one-half of the world's population — between 1,000 million and 1,500 million people — suffered from malnutrition, he told 1,400 delegates from about 40 countries who attended.

He instanced the spoilage rate of cereals which, although one of the easiest types of foods to store, was as high as 30 per cent. in some countries and the world losses averaged between 20–30 per cent. That represented a figure of 60 million tons or sufficient proteins and calories for 20 million people for one year.

Modern production techniques which needed to be applied in the developing countries included the use of artificial fertilisers, better seeds, control of disease, and improved fishing methods.

In his view it was the task of food scientists and technologists in the developing countries to devise better means of production and improved methods of processing and preservation.

The Congress was opened by Lord Rank, who said that food manufacturers did much to guarantee the quality of their products, but by and large they had to rely on the scientists.

Antibiotics in Fishing Industry

The use of antibiotics by distant water fishing vessels for preserving their catch was the subject of two papers at the Congress. DR. T. KAWABATA (Tokyo, Japan), dealt with chlortetracycline and DR. H. B. WRIGHT (chemicals division, Pfizer, Ltd.) with oxytetracycline. Speaking of tests carried out by trawlers in the White Sea and North Cape areas, Dr. Wright said fish samples from the initial catches were stored in ice, containing 5 parts per million of oxytetracycline (OTC) activity, and in ordinary ice. The formula used for preparing the ice was specifically designed so as to facilitate easy dispersion in water, and also to minimise any tendency towards uneven distribution of the OTC in the ice blocks or for drainage of antibiotic from crushed ice during storage on the trawler. The treated and control fish were compared upon landing at ages ranging from four-teen to eighteen days in ice.

In general an improvement in quality was detectable in the treated fish when compared with the controls, the improvement being particularly marked in fish aged sixteen days and over upon landing.

Tylosin Lactate

A paper on food processing with tylosin lactate was read by DR. BERNARD MALIN (Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, U.S.A.). Tylosin lactate, a heat-stable

antimicrobial agent which exerted a powerful antibacterial effect against Gram-positive bacteria, was not effective against Gram-negative organisms, said Dr. Malin. The marked susceptibility of pleuropneumonia-like organisms (PPLO) had led to the successful use of tylosin in poultry feeds. It was virtually without effect against pathogenic fungi but spore-forming bacteria were extremely sensitive to tylosin. Experiments conducted in the research laboratories of Eli Lilly & Co., and Swift & Co., U.S.A., indicated that the effect of tylosin against spore-forming bacteria did not inhibit spore germination but acted upon the germinated spores. A unique property of tylosin was its marked heat stability, which combined with the high activity against spore-bearing bacteria made tylosin "the most promising" of all antibacterial agents which have been suggested for canned foods. Tylosin lactate was being restricted to non-medical applications and would not be considered therapeutically for humans.

Vitamin K₅ and Nisin

The possibilities of using vitamin K₅ as a preservative in food was examined in a paper read by DR. H. Y. YANG (Oregon State University, U.S.A.). Vitamin K₅ (2-methyl-4-amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride), Dr. Yang said, was an essential vitamin in human nutrition. It had been used experimentally in foods as a preservative and as a sensitising agent for micro-organisms in ionizing radiation. While vitamin K₅ as a food additive would probably never attain the importance of vitamin C, it was desirable to know its natural occurrence in foods and the residual amount of the added vitamin. The method previously developed to determine vitamin K₅ in pharmaceutical products was not suitable for foods, because foods contained large quantities of water and interference materials. A method had been worked out using an extraction procedure followed by a colorimetric method for detection of the vitamin using sodium pentacyanoaminoferrate. As an inhibitor he and his colleagues had found vitamin K₅ ten times as effective as sodium benzoate and twenty times as effective as potassium sorbate using apple juice at room temperature for fifteen days. That was not to say vitamin K₅ was a better preservative to employ because the toxicity factor of the vitamin had not yet been assessed and the cost of the vitamin was high since relatively small quantities were made.

The use of nisin, an antibiotic produced by certain strains of lactic streptococci, in food canning was the subject of papers by DR. H. B. HAWLEY, (Bernard Hawley and Associates, Sherborne, Dorset) and by DR. K. VAS (Institute of Food Technology & Microbiology, Budapest). Dr. Hawley reported that since nisin had little or no effect on the vegetative forms of most food spoilage bacteria and as its action on spores was heat dependent, it could only be used in adequately heat-processed foods.

Food Additives

A paper read by DR. L. GOLDBERG, in the absence through illness of the author (PROFESSOR A. C. FRAZER, Department of Medical Biochemistry and Pharmacology, The Medical School, Birmingham), traced what had so far been done by such bodies as the Expert Committee of Food Additives of the World Health Organisation on the problems of additives especially from the toxicological angle. The paper then emphasised the general need for the establishment of suitable minimal specifications for all food additives which specifications should be sufficient to ensure adequate identification and to control important impurities that might affect safety. Evidence was also needed that would enable a proper decision about safety-in-use to be reached. Provision of that information should be insisted upon for all new substances introduced as food additives and an effort should be made to evaluate the safety of those additives already in use. The formation of permitted lists of food additives implied that the use of such lists could be enforced. Enforcement could be done at national but not at an international level and it would seem, therefore, that the making of permitted lists could be left to each country where they would be handled in accordance with the pattern of their own legislation. It was generally agreed nowadays that substances in a permitted list should be related to specific use. The use of a food additive would differ considerably between countries because of differences in dietary habits. It would therefore be inappropriate to relate substances to specific uses at the international level. The first useful step that could be taken internationally was to agree upon a broad division of substances that may be suitable and may not be suitable as food additives.

From the point of view of international trade, each country would have to decide each case on its merits but the guiding principle would be the maintenance of the daily intake within the maximum acceptable level. There was nothing to prevent a country from exceeding the internationally agreed maximum accepted level for its own community if it wished to do so. To make the plan effective it would be necessary for the international agency concerned to publish specifications and make a toxicological evaluation of all the main food additives and keep such information up to date. It would also have to establish a centre for the collection of information in that field. The author believed that such an organisation would be of real benefit to most countries especially to those still in an undeveloped stage.

In an earlier paper DR. B. L. OSER (Food and Drug Research Laboratories, Inc., Maspeth 78, New York, U.S.A.), cited examples to show how new significance given to existing laws in the U.S. had created a complex legal structure. It was utopian to expect internationally uniform laws.

NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

Intramammary Cream.—John Wyeth & Bro., Ltd., Clifton House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, announce the introduction of a new veterinary speciality, Bovamast intramammary cream. Indicated for the treatment of bovine mastitis, Bovamast is understood to be active against the majority of causative organisms. Each 3.7-gm. single dose tube contains 100,000 units each of oleanomycin phosphate and streptomycin sulphate. The product is available in box of twelve tubes.

PAS With Isoniazid.—Latest addition to the Pycamisan range of cachets of Smith & Nephew Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, is Pycasix which has been designed for either twice-daily or thrice-daily dosage. Each cachet contains 2 gm. of PAS plus 50 mgm. of isoniazid, and each polythene tube of six cachets provides the normal daily dose of 12 gm. of PAS plus 300 mgm. of isoniazid. The cachets are packed in tins of 180 (one month's supply) and 360 (two months') and are available in dry-sealed cachets only. Simple instructions for the patient are included in each tin.

Oral Decongestant.—Bayer Products, division of Winthrop Group, Ltd., Winthrop House, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, are introducing on October 1 a new form of oral decongestant, Neophryn compound tablets, containing Neophryn, Panadol, the antihistamine Thenfadil and caffeine. The product is a Part 1 poison. Neophryn compound tablets are put forward as being useful for the symptomatic treatment of the common cold and vasomotor rhinitis. They may also be used as an adjuvant in the management of patients with allergic rhinitis, including hay fever, and for use in chronic sinusitis and influenza. The packs are bottles of fifty and 500. On the same date Messrs. Bayer are introducing a 60-mil pack of Panadol elixir (in addition to the 100-mil bottle). The price of Acidol-pepsin is being reduced.



DISPOSABLE SYRINGE: The new disposable, fully sterilised hypodermic syringe marketed by Grahams Medical Products, St. Jude's Works, Westmoor Street, London, S.E.7 (see *C. & D.*, September 15, p. 293) pictured ready for use. Alongside it is a strip of individually packed needles marketed by the company.

Antiseptic Cleansing Tissue.—A new antiseptic cleansing tissue, packed in its own small sachet of vapour-proof material to keep it in its original condition indefinitely, has been developed and manufactured, and is being marketed, by G. H. Linton & Co., Ltd., 11

Great Road, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. The tissue consists of a moist, non-tearing tissue toweltte impregnated with 0.5 per cent. of cetrimide. The toweltte is packed in a sealed plastic-Pak, made from Polyester plastic film, backed on the exterior with a bright yellow paper. The sachet is claimed moisture- and vapour-proof, keeping the toweltte fresh and effective for years, even in the hottest countries. It has been developed to fill the need of visiting doctors and nurses for quick and safe cleansing of their hands and instruments wherever washing facilities are lacking or inadequate. After a patient has been examined by a doctor or visited by a nurse, the used tissue may be reinserted in the pack and disposed of.

Packages Revolutionised.—Applying new packaging methods, Johnson & Johnson (Great Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks, have cut by 40 per cent. the costs of producing their range of foot products. The new packs open and close easily for showing to customers and are compact for carrying in pocket



or handbag. In the new packages a simple hull-and-slide carton is sent out in an outer of 1 doz. The unit pack, made at high speed on automatic equipment, is sent to the company packed flat, and is stored flat. Its contents are more quickly added than before. The new display carton measures only 2½ by 6 in., taking little space on the counter. The graphic design is now in soft blue, with each type of product shown as a decorative motif in white. Lettering is red and blue.

TRADE NOTES

Change of Size.—From October 1 the twelve-tablet pack of Ulter stomach tablets is being discontinued in favour of a new size of twenty tablets. Makers are Ulter (Bradford), Ltd., 12 Bank Street, Wibsey, Bradford, 6.

Minimum Orders.—Cuxson, Gerrard & Co., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham, announce that from October 1, it will no longer be possible for them to accept orders of lesser value than £3, excluding purchase tax.

Price Reduction.—From October 1 a twenty per cent. reduction in the price of Penbritin is announced by the manufacturers, Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Advice regarding rebate claims on stocks held is being circulated to all retail pharmacists.

Discontinued.—Presidal brand pentacynium methylsulphate tablets, 100 mgm. (in bottle of 100) have been dropped from the list of Burroughs

Wellcome & Co., The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Reduced by One-quarter.—Pharmax, Ltd., Bexleyheath, Kent, announce that, from October 1, the price of Colomycin injections and tablets is being reduced by 25 per cent. The particular merit claimed for Colomycin is in the field of gastroenteritis, urinary-tract and other systemic infections, especially those cases which have been found resistant to antibiotics in common use.

Credit Plan.—On orders for any Ronson electrical products placed between September 1 and December 31 the manufacturers, Ronson Products, Ltd., Strand, London, W.C.2, are not requiring settlement until January 1, 1963. All invoices are being marked with a reminder to that effect. The extended credit applies to razors, razor accessories (if ordered with razors), Lady Ronson Superbe Shaver, and hair dryers. Prizes to sales staff selling Ronson electrical appliances are being awarded on a point basis (a point for each Ronson appliance sold; minimum qualifying score three points). Prizes include Ronson lighters and electrical products, gramophone records and Max Factor toiletries.

Display Prize-winners.—Nicholas Products, Ltd., Bath Road, Slough, Bucks, announce that the winner of the first prize (£30) in their Waft display competition No. 3 (see *C. & D.*, August 11, p. 139) was Mr. H. F. Glover, M.P.S., 55 Elm Road, New Malden, Surrey. The second prize (£20) was won by Mr. R. E. Perry, 99 Sandford Road, Chelmsford, Essex, and the third prize (£16) by Mr. E. Flowers, H. N. Dickson, 7a Southgate Parade, Crawley, Sussex. The first prizewinner in competition No. 4 was Mr. J. Stanley Holmes, M.P.S., 442 Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorks, the second, Mr. J. E. Baldock, High Street, Borough Green, Kent, and third, W. & M. M. Tyson, chemists, Send, Surrey.

Bonus Offers

CHELSPA, LTD., Keynshambury Road, Cheltenham, Glos. Tucal inctus. Fourteen invoiced as twelve.

EVER-READY RAZOR PRODUCTS, LTD., 26 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Arvin DS15 electric shaver. 10 per cent. extra on our normal list prices.

LAMBERT CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants. Sloan's liniment. Fourteen invoiced as twelve on order for 4 doz. or more. Thirteen invoiced as twelve on smaller orders. Until October 26. [Corrected note.]

FASSETT & JOHNSON, LTD., 86 Clerkewell Road, London, E.C.1. Anti-Bi-San. Twelve invoiced as ten (adults' and children's). Until November 30.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bucks. Lifeguard disinfectant large bottles, fourteen invoiced as twelve. Until October 9.

DAE HEALTH LABORATORIES, LTD., 17 Berners Street, London, W.1. Val-Pak. Fourteen to doz. tubes, thirteen to doz. sachets. Minimum order two doz. tubes and sachets assorted.

VITAMINS, LTD., Upper Mall, London, W.6. Bemax. Special terms on parcels in return for display. Until October 13.

National Pharmacy Project SECOND STAGE COMPLETED

THE second stage of the N.P.U. National Pharmacy Project has now been completed with the refitting of the pharmacy of E. Moss, Ltd., 21 Lampton Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Seventeen schemes were submitted and considered by the joint committee of shop fitters and pharmacists and the tender submitted by Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., Southend, was accepted. The scheme was

tings, £270; electrical wiring £217; attendances of electrician, £21.

A major amendment to the design of the fixtures had to be carried out because the local authority refused to allow a deep fascia. The shop fitters were on the site for four weeks and meanwhile service to customers was maintained.

After discussions between representatives of the storefitters and E. Moss, Ltd., a number of alterations, mainly in the dispensary, were incorporated in the original scheme. Those alterations have not affected the original idea and purpose of the scheme, but have allowed the pharmacists to use their profes-



Shop area with photographic counter and dispensary at rear.

judged to be the design having the greatest flexibility and representing the best value for money. The tender which amounted to £6,886 was made up as follows:

Shopfront, £1,882.

Interior:—False ceiling, £449; freize, £110; floor finishes, £215; column treatment, £27; partition walls forming dispensary including door and frame, £282; illuminated dispensary sign, £46; fittings to dispensary including water heater, sink and taps, £835; manager's desk, £39; partition



Self-selection facilities.

wall at rear of sales area including door and frame, £146; chairs, £40; wrap unit, £55 (in stock room); Counterpoint units, £1,242; fixing Counterpoint units, £21; glazed counters (3 off), £285; self-selection counters (2 off), £179; decorations, £151.

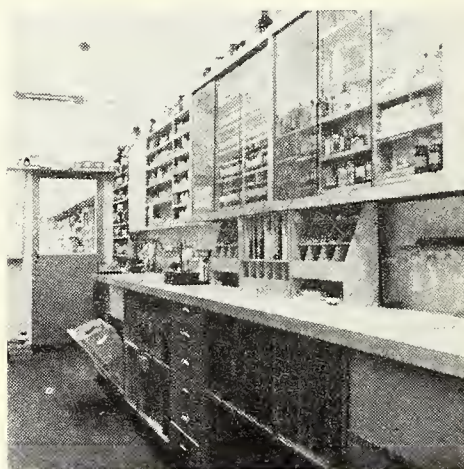
General:—Survey and setting out, cartage, hoarding, travelling time and men's expenses, site polishing and general cleaning, sundry expenses, £374; electrical fit-



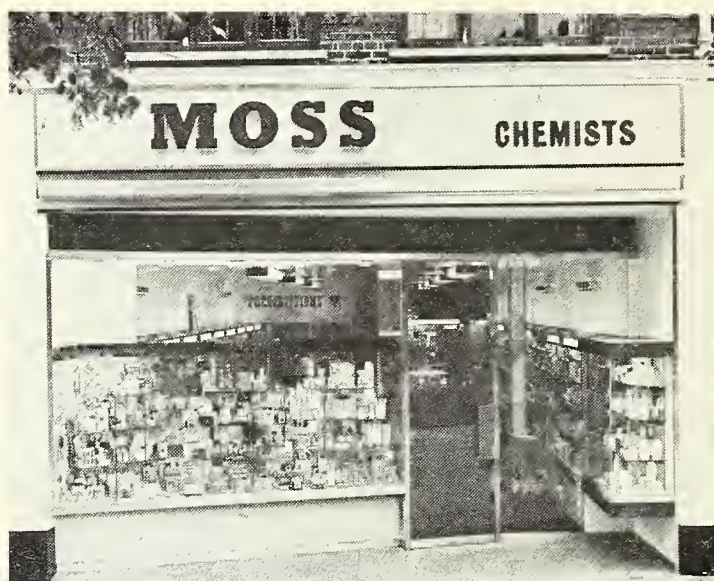
The display and self-service counters.

sional experience and knowledge in the design and layout of the shop.

The fascia letters are in red on a grey Formica background. The main window is at an angle to the pavement forming a small area on which the public can stand. The stallriser is of Formica with an aluminium plinth. The whole of the window back is in clear polished plate glass to enable the public to have an uninterrupted view of the interior of the pharmacy. As the window display



Two views of dispensary. Over working bench are sliding storage units.



is normally carried out by specialists, no provision was made for display shelves.

The doors are of armour plate glass whilst the lobby floor is of terrazzo in grey, matching the lino tiles which are used within the pharmacy. A matwell of ribbed rubber is situated immediately inside the main entrance. A false ceiling of $\frac{1}{2}$ in.-thick blockboard panels fixed to timber framing has been incorporated between the top of the interior fittings and the new ceiling, and a false freize has been introduced. In all areas heating is provided by infra-red heaters. The Counterpoint system of interior fittings has been used throughout the sales area. The Counterpoint system is a range of 6 ft. 6 in. high by 3 ft. 6 in. wide free standing units, the basic unit consisting of a 3 ft. or 2 ft. high cupboard with three adjustable shelves above and complete with back panel, projecting pelmet and top board over. The back panels are stove enamelled, the colours being the choice of individual clients. Usually the background colour varies from section to section indicating the type of goods.

Units with taller cupboards are sited behind counters; the smaller cupboards are fitted in areas allocated to self-selection or where shelf area is desired in preference to cupboards or drawer space.

Two types of free standing counters have been used, each with a common



base unit having six drawers. The upper sections of two counters are of the glass showcase type whilst those of the remainder are open with a sloping display base to form a self-selection counter. The counters have been sited to span the pharmacy and cosmetic sales area to give alternative personal service and self-selection facilities. One self-selection type counter has been placed adjacent to the dispensary to attract customers waiting for medicines.

At the rear of the shop there is a photographic section adjacent to which is the area devoted to the dispensary: A large sign directs patients to the appropriate corner. Much thought has been given to the arrangement of the dispensary. The dispensing bench is of Formica and two sinks are provided. Provision has been made to provide immediately accessible storage facilities for tablets, bottles, labels, corks and caps. Access to the dispensary from the serving area is by a half-glazed door, allowing the activities in the shop to be viewed from the dispensary at all times. Further view-through panels have been incorporated in the wall of the dispensary to enable an otherwise blind area at the rear of the shop to be conveniently supervised. The panels have applied lettering "Dispensing Department." There is a store-room at the rear of the shop which is accessible from the sales area and the dispensary.

LEGAL REPORTS

Sales by Unauthorised Persons

AT Chapel-en-le-Frith magistrates court on September 20, Archibald Frederick Waterhouse and Mary Waterhouse, of "The Laboratory," Castleton Road, Hope, Derbyshire, were fined a total of £20 and ordered to pay £6 6s. costs. They were each charged with not being authorised sellers of poisons and unlawfully selling by retail on April 18, a poison contained in Sea Legs. They were also each charged with selling in a container not labelled in the prescribed manner, with the name and seller of the poison, and the address of the premises on which it was sold. The defendants, who were both fined £5 on each charge, did not appear in court. For the prosecution it was said that the case arose as a result of complaints received that the defendants were selling goods including listed poisons.

COMPANY NEWS

TIMOTHY WHITES & TAYLORS, LTD.—An unchanged interim dividend on the Ordinary share capital for the year ending January 12, 1963, of 6 per cent, is declared.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.—Unaudited figures for the group for the first half of the year ended June 30 and the corresponding figures for the half-year in 1961 in parentheses are: Sales £292 millions (£287 millions); income before tax, £35 millions (£36.7 millions); tax £16.2 millions (£16.3 millions); group income after tax applicable to parent, £17.6 millions (£19.2 millions). Sales were the highest ever achieved, both at home and overseas. In the home market, the volume was about 4 per cent, higher than in the first half of 1961, though the value

was only marginally higher due to further reductions in selling prices. Exports from the United Kingdom, despite lower selling prices, reached £51.9 millions, f.o.b. (£49 millions). The main reason for the decrease in income in the first half of 1962, compared with the first half of 1961, was that the effects of the higher volume of sales and improved efficiency were more than offset by selling price reductions and increases in rates of pay. Present indications are that sales in the second half of 1962 will exceed those in the second half of 1961. This, together with growing benefits from improvement in technical and operating efficiencies, is expected to result, as previously forecast, in the profits for the whole year 1962 being higher than for 1961. An interim dividend of 1s. 3d. is declared (same).

VITAMINS, LTD.—The chairman (Mr. H. C. H. Graves), in his review accompanying the accounts for the year ended March 31, draws attention to the hazards surrounding the pharmaceutical industry arising particularly from the obsolescent rate of products and processes. He adds: "The industry spends many millions of pounds seeking new products. Sometimes it finds good ones, and then works out processes for making them and sometimes it is able to patent them, but there are countries in Europe which do not recognise or enforce patent rights in drugs. There is thus a rich harvest open to the pirate or thief who—by safe-breaking or by more sophisticated methods, espionage is the polite description for them—can steal such processes from their owners and take them—or send them on a postcard to, shall we say, Ruritania—in the sure knowledge that when they are manufactured (legally) in that country, the resultant goods (which are morally stolen, whatever their legal status may be) will find a sure market through the intermediary of the British Minister of Health, who has defended, in the House of Commons, his right—and indeed, as he claims, his duty—to purchase drugs for the National Health Service in the cheapest market, irrespective of patent rights, invoking for this purpose Clause 46 of the Act. . . . Oddly enough, this same Minister is the pharmaceutical industry's sponsor; responsible to the Government and, through Parliament, to the nation for acting as sponsor for the industry in the interests of the nation as a whole. [For dividend and accounts see *C. & D.*, August 18, p. 164.]

Bankruptcy Inquiry

MAURICE Alterman, M.P.S., formerly in business as Salmon & Son, Western Road, Hove, said at Brighton Bankruptcy Court, recently, that he had taken over a business with a small turnover from a man of ninety, and he felt certain he could improve it. Mr. Alterman, who admitted liabilities of £8,220, with assets of £267, said he had been a pharmacist since 1930. He bought the business in 1950 for £2,550. He took no advice before buying it, although it would have been much wiser if he had done so. "But I was anxious to get my own business after working so long for others," said Mr.

Alterman. He had borrowed money from friends throughout to keep the business going, Mr. Alterman told the Court. The public examination was adjourned to a date to be fixed, and Mr. Alterman was ordered to account for loans and repayments over the past two years within seven days.

BUSINESS CHANGES

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION have removed to York House, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1 (telephone Waterloo 1851).

PHOTOPIA, LTD., have moved their London offices and showrooms to 21 Noel Street, W.1 (telephone: Gerrard 4575).

MR. PATRICK J. HERON, M.P.S.N.I., has taken over the business of G. Parkinson, Ltd., High Street, Draperstown, co. Tyrone.

FBA PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., are removing on October 1 to Burrell Road, Haywards Heath, Sussex (telephone: Haywards Heath 2681).

Appointments

MORNY, LTD., Regent Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. P. V. S. Stephens their export sales manager.

JEYES (SALES), LTD., River Road, Barking, Essex, have appointed Mr. R. W. Stobbs their national sales promotion manager and Mr. J. Sheehan their southern sales promotion manager.

College Appointments

Bristol College of Science and Technology.—New appointments to the staff include Miss M. E. Hansen, B.Pharm., M.P.S., and Mr. N. Brookes, M.P.S., as assistant lecturers in pharmaceuticals; and Mr. J. P. Harwood, B.Pharm., M.P.S., as assistant lecturer in physiology and pharmacology. Two research assistantships have newly joined the department: Mr. G. Fletcher, B.Sc., M.P.S., and Mr. R. M. E. Richards, B.Pharm., M.P.S. Mr. Richards takes up his appointment after Christmas.

EXPANSION PLANS

AN expansion programme costing £1.9 million is being undertaken by Kimberly-Clark, Ltd., Larkfield, Kent. The programme involves the erection of a third cellulose wadding machine and the construction of a new mill building and warehouse. Completion, which is expected early in 1964, will have the effect of increasing the company's cellulose wadding production by 100 per cent. The new wadding machine will be among the fastest and most advanced in the world and it will be capable of operating at speeds of up to 4,000 ft. per minute.

RICHMOND Aerosols, Ltd., have acquired, at Winsford, Ches, a building occupying about 12,000 sq. ft. on two acres of land. The company have had an interest in aerosol production for about two years. Rapid growth has necessitated their move from Burton Road, Manchester. The laboratories and technical service departments will operate from Manchester for the time being. Operations at Winsford will commence early in October.

NEW COMPANIES

P.C.—Private Company; R.O.—Registered Office

GREENFORD CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. R.O.: 82z Portland Place, London, W.1.

ROADNIGHT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists, etc. Directors: Albert Howells, Ronald E. Griffiths, M.P.S., and Howard C. Campbell, M.P.S. R.O.: 88 Station Road, Sidcup, Kent.

D. M. OWEN (WARE), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of wholesale or retail chemists, etc. Directors: David M. Owen, M.P.S., and Sophie Owen, R.O.: 113 High Street, Hoddesdon, Herts.

TOMLINSON & FRENCH, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Directors: Geoffrey W. Tomlinson, M.P.S., and John L. French, R.O.: 138 St. Albans Road, Hatfield, Herts.

A. E. YATES (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,000. To acquire the business of a chemist carried on by A. E. Yates at Lewes, etc. Directors: Alfred E. Yates, M.P.S., and Ursula Yates, R.O.: 196 High Street, Lewes, Sussex.

L. J. COLLIS & Co., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £10,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Directors: Edward C. Clark, M.P.S., and John C. N. Wilford, M.P.S. R.O.: 2 Hyde Gardens, Eastbourne, Sussex.

TOM CATTERICK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To acquire the business of chemists and opticians carried on at 93 Spring Gardens, Buxton, etc. Directors: Tom Catterick, M.P.S., Isabella B. Catterick and Frederick R. Catterick.

RICHARD M. HARRIS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £3,000. To carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Richard M. Harris, M.P.S., and Beverlynne V. Y. Harris, R.O.: 215 Gloucester Road, Bishopston, Bristol.

PARKFIELD PHARMACY CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. To carry on the business of selling agents and consultants to the pharmaceutical chemical trades, etc. Directors: Jan Pulaski and Janina Franciska, 191 Headstone Lane, Harrow, Middlesex.

K. B. HADFIELD, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. To carry on the business of dispensing and general chemists, etc. Directors: Kenneth B. Hadfield, M.P.S., Lily H. Hadfield and Anthony R. Broome, R.O.: Dale Road, Matlock Derbys.

GEORGE STAPLES (LICHFIELD ST. HANLEY), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To carry on the business of chemists and druggists, etc. Subscribers: George E. Staples, M.P.S., and Dorothy M. Staples, R.O.: 60 Lichfield Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.

BRIAN S. WESTMACOTT, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. To carry on the business of manufacturers of medicines, cosmetics, etc. Directors: Brian S. Westmacott, F.P.S., Joan A. Westmacott and William R. Hufton, R.O.: 28 Princess Street, Manchester, 1.

INDUSTRIAL PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. To acquire the business of pharmaceutical suppliers carried on by H. G. Pilling, G. A. Pilling and R. B. Pilling as "Pillings Industrial Pharmaceutical Service," etc. Directors: George A. Pilling, M.P.S., Henry G. Pilling, M.P.S., and Roger B. Pilling, M.P.S. R.O.: 108 Brooklands Road, Sale, Ches.

PERSONALITIES

MISS ELIZABETH ROSS, who retires at the end of September, has completed forty-eight years with the Edinburgh Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., group of companies. As buyer for T. & H. Smith, Ltd., and latterly for Macfarlan Smith, Ltd., Miss Ross was responsible for the purchasing of an extensive range of products which brought her into contact with all branches of the drug and pharmaceutical industry.

MR. A. M. CLAYSON, F.P.S., who has been a member of the board of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., since 1945, retired on August 31, at his own re-

quest, after thirty-four years' service with the company. Mr. Clayson qualified from the school of pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1924. He joined the company in 1928, after four years' experience in retail pharmacy and served until 1931 as a medical representative. He succeeded to appointments as assistant to the sales manager, manager of the veterinary department, assistant to the general manager, packed drugs manager and technical manager before his appointment to the board in 1945. For the next ten years he had responsibility for the company's overseas subsidiaries, and in that capacity travelled on many occasions to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Malaya and U.S.A. Since 1957 Mr. Clayson has been responsible for pharmaceutical sales and advertising in the home market.

MARRIAGES

THOMAS—WRIGHT.—At St. Peter's Church, Wisbech, Cambs, recently, David Idris Thomas, Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, to Pamela Jean Wright, M.P.S., 52 Gordon Road, London, W.5.

DEATHS

BOARDMAN.—On September 14, Mr. Charles Boardman, M.P.S., 5 Wynstay Road, Meols, Hoylake, Ches. Mr. Boardman qualified in 1925.

ELLIOTT.—Recently, Mr. Frederick Elliott, M.P.S., 7 Spring Place, Saltergate, Chesterfield, aged eighty. After a period with A. Greaves & Son, Chesterfield, he founded and for thirty-five years was a director of F. Elliott & Son, 75 Newbold Road, Chesterfield.

GILES.—Recently, Mr. Robert Swann Giles, M.P.S., 199 Monks Road, Lincoln. Mr. Giles, who qualified in 1908, was a director of Lincoln City Football Club.

LATIMER.—On September 17, Mr. Edward J. Latimer, M.P.S., 65 Forest Road, Loughborough. Mr. Latimer qualified in 1907 and two years later he established his pharmacy in the Market Place, Loughborough. Later his son, Mr. Donald Edward Latimer, M.P.S., became a partner in the business.

MEEK.—On September 20, Mr. Herbert Owen Meek, F.P.S., 32 Patrick Road, West Bridgford, near Nottingham. Mr. Meek, who qualified in 1906, trained with Thompson & Capper, Manchester. He was about to open his own business in Nottingham in 1914, but the war caused him to undertake work in the laboratory of the Chilwell shell filling factory. In 1918, after the destruction of the factory by explosion, Mr. Meek entered the laboratory of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., and remained there until his retirement in September 1947, after twenty-eight years' service. His profound knowledge of microscopy and materia medica not only made him an expert in such matters, but his reputation led in later years to a well-deserved recognition in a wider sphere as shown by his appointments to the B.P. and B.P.C. Committees and also as examiner to the University of Wales and to the Pharmaceutical Society. On retire-

ment from Boots he taught pharmacognosy in the Pharmacy Department of Nottingham University until he reached the age limit of seventy. In addition to his many professional activities he always found time to take a deep interest in the welfare of younger people, particularly on the sports field. He took an active part in cricket, canoeing, hockey and bowls, and perhaps he is best remembered in that sphere by the older members who were more active in the sports field thirty years ago than they are today.

MOORCOCK.—On September 19, Mr. Edgar David Moorcock, of F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., Berk House, 8 Baker Street, London, W.1. Mr. Moorcock had been with the company for forty-five years, during most of which time he was manager of the hydrogen peroxide department. Because of continued ill-health, he was to have retired at the end of the month.

SMITH.—On August 3, Mr. Charles Henry Smith, M.P.S., 41 Leyton Cross Road, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent. Mr. Smith qualified in 1899.

STUART.—On September 3, Mr. Percival William Stuart, M.P.S., 677 Manchester Road, Denton, Manchester. Mr. Stuart qualified in 1921.

CORRESPONDENCE

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

SIR,—May I say that a great deal of thought should be given to the idea proposed by Mr. G. Reed on opposing Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., at the next general election. At least it does show positive line of action and whatever our political views may be it does give the opportunity to hit back. The Minister of Health may consider that pharmacists are "small fry" politically, but here is an opportunity to show that we do not lack backbone. Indeed it seems to be the only way to "get at him."

M. MADGE
Plymouth

[Mr. A. G. Reed, 99 Hunslet Hall Road, Leeds, 11, asked members to communicate with him if they were interested in nominating a pharmacist to oppose Mr. Enoch Powell at the next General Election (see C. & D., September 22, p. 329).—EDITOR.]

Electoral Action

SIR,—Mr. A. G. Reed would do well to remember that the biggest outcry against Mr. Enoch Powell comes from those chemists who are prepared to blame everybody and anybody for troubles they have brought upon themselves. Mr. Powell seems to have the approval of Parliament and complaints from the general public about the reduction in chemists' remuneration are conspicuously absent. There are many more matters of day-to-day importance to pharmacy for Mr. Reed's attention, and as a starting point he might like to find out what lies behind a newly introduced 14 oz. size of Optrose to retail at 4s. 6d., an increased price per ounce for the larger size as compared with the 8 oz. size at 2s. 6d.

JASON

CONGRESS IN CATALONIA

Impressions of the pharmacy students' international event

By M. HURREL, B.Pharm., M.P.S.

(president, British Pharmaceutical Students' Association)

THE British delegation to the eighth Congress of the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation left Victoria by train on July 28, and crossed the Channel to Dieppe where it joined the Irish delegation before continuing to Paris and thence by the Barcelona Express to Port Bou, Spain.

Outward Bound

Everything went like clockwork until we reached the Pyrenees, after which it was like crossing into another world, though really only entering Spain. The so-called express was then merely a series of wooden coaches, at either end an open platform decorated with wrought iron handrail. Inside the coach the seats were large and comfortable, but the upholstery and antimacassars were distinctly Victorian in character. The train rattled on, stopping here, there and everywhere, through vineyards and along the sea shore for miles and miles. Arrived in Barcelona we hailed a taxi which, proving exceptionally cheap, became our basic mode of transport from then on. We stayed in the Colegio Mayor San Jorge, which would be roughly equivalent to our university halls of residence. We were made very welcome, though the surroundings were strange. My room was distempered all over in a muddy stone colour. The furniture was plain and austere and the windows and shutters, which cut out most of the sunlight, allowed only shafts of light to enter, giving the appearance more of a prison cell than a bedroom! Downstairs was a large lounge, again much darker than one would expect, and with a stone floor, which helped to keep the atmosphere cool. In one corner was a bar, complete with popular alcoholic beverages, chocolate milk drinks, and an espresso coffee machine. We quickly had to readjust our thinking because liqueurs and wines of all types were only a few pence a glass, but iced orange juice, milk, coffee, etc., were often considerably more expensive.

Perhaps the most pleasant room in the whole building was the dining room. We were mildly surprised to find a huge pile of clean plates put before us, and even more surprised when we saw that each plate represented a course. The food provided was interesting and palatable, but progress was so slow that much of the food was cold before it reached us. A typical main course (by our standards) would be served in three sections (i.e., on three separate plates): green vegetables or salad, then potatoes and finally the meat. We felt that so many plates must have caused a tremendous amount of washing up, and it therefore seemed strange that the whole meal was eaten with only one knife and fork, for fish and meat dishes alike!

In that foreign but pleasant atmosphere we were to stay for ten days, renewing acquaintances with many old friends and meeting new ones. National differences quickly become minute, and simply differences of personality and attitude. In many ways there were greater differences between individuals in the British party than between individuals in the different delegations.

The official opening of the Congress, in the Salon de Actos of the Real Academia de Farmacia, was followed by a reception in the magnificent City Hall. We had the opportunity of visiting the school of pharmacy in Barcelona University, and were impressed by its size and spaciousness. The school was well equipped with modern apparatus similar to that which might be found in England. I was particularly interested in a department described as "bromotology," in which students studied and tested natural food products. It was explained that in the villages the pharma-

cist tested agricultural products, the local wines, soil samples, etc., his specialised knowledge generally helping the farmer.

The welcome dinner was held at the Real Club Marítimo de Barcelona. The setting was superb, under the stars on a balcony overlooking Barcelona harbour. The dinner was fabulous and accompanied by many native wines, Spanish champagne and liqueurs. Afterwards we were encouraged to dance the cha-cha-cha, twist and other exotic dances to an excellent band into the early hours of the morning.

Under the present I.P.S.F. Constitution the first official meetings are those of the steering committee, which is attended only by delegates from full member countries. At those committee meetings much valuable yet informal discussion was provoked in English. Fortunately almost all the delegates spoke fluent English and the remainder were able to understand the language. Thus the services of interpreters were not constantly needed, and much valuable ground was covered, an impression of the delegates' opinions being gained on the main points for discussion. Experience has shown that that technique helps cut down excessive "waffle" at the general assembly, where the debate has to be translated into English, French, German and Spanish.

The meetings were interspersed with sightseeing trips to Montserrat, Sitges and the wine cellars of Cordoniu, and we also had a wonderfully relaxing boat trip along the Costa Brava, visiting Blanes, Tossa, Playa de Aro and Palamos. It was a pleasant escape to be able to relax on the beach, to picnic, and to swim in the warm water of the Mediterranean.

In Barcelona we enjoyed wandering in the Ramblas, and visiting the nightclubs and bars, hidden in the side streets and often featuring flamenco dancing. The famous ever-changing illuminated fountains of Montjuich always drew a crowd, and the music and folk dancing was typically Spanish. The traditional dishes of Paella and "Catalan Suquet" in quaint restaurants, eaten on the pavement, were all a far cry from home. We visited the Laboratorios del Norte de España, which had an excellent pharmaceutical museum, but were surprised at the lack of mechanisation and the amount of routine work still being carried out by hand.

Professional Problems

However, the real purpose of the congress was the general assembly, which was held in the contemporary surroundings of the school of law. This year's Assembly was clearly to be coloured by the presence of students from several south American countries—Argentina, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela—that had no previously been represented. Right from the start the Latin Americans expressed their desire to discuss professional problems, particularly in European countries and South America. That subject was therefore included in the agenda, but it was later decided to defer discussion to next year's Congress, when it is hoped to prepare a symposium on general professional problems. Reports from the executive officers were then received, and it appeared that generally the Executive had worked diligently during the past twelve months. It must be recorded, however, that there was a certain amount of criticism of the way the chairman of student exchange had carried out her duties. I feel that that was rather unfortunate because, of all the executive posts, that is probably the most arduous and the least rewarding. Many applications for membership were received, and Italy, Venezuela and Argentina were made full members, while Columbia University and Phila-

delphia were admitted as members in association. Italy was anxious to discuss the implications of the European Common Market on pharmacy in member countries, and proposed that a commission should be set up to investigate the problems. The motion was defeated, but it is hoped that member countries interested will be able to arrange informal discussions themselves.

The *I.P.S.F. News Bulletin* was highly commended on its new front and presentation. It is, however, making a serious financial loss. The general assembly, whilst realising its responsibilities to the *Bulletin* voted against accepting full responsibility for all the debts incurred until the editorial staff of the magazine had made every possible effort to put the magazine on a sounder commercial basis by seeking more advertisements of a professional nature (and of a general character if necessary).

Future Congress Plans

The coming Congress in London (August 1963) was also discussed. As the number of countries participating is increasing rapidly, the size of individual delegations has been forcibly reduced, so that the overall size of the Congress has not grown. The general assembly voted to expand future Congresses so far as practicable so that larger delegations may participate. All the delegates expressed concern at the duration of the meetings relative to the amount of work done. This situation stems basically from the fact that a five-minute speech, translated into three other languages, takes twenty minutes overall, making the proceedings tedious and stifling vigorous debate. The chairman, also, is unable to control the discussions easily or to limit the debating. It was agreed that, at future Congresses, if at all possible, simultaneous translation facilities should be made available, and professional translators employed. Those facilities would be costly, but could be met, if necessary, by a surcharge on the Congress fees.

Somehow the farewell dinner dance at "La Masia" came all too soon, for it is always a sad moment when one has

to bid adieu to so many people who have quickly become such firm friends.

Some of us, however, were to meet again as the guests of the pharmacy students of Madrid. I travelled to Madrid on the air-conditioned T.A.F. train, and felt positively cold in relatively normal temperatures of 60-70 F°. Like the other delegates I was looking forward to a little vacation in Madrid, but that was not to be, as our hosts had arranged a most varied and comprehensive programme for us. Some of the highlights were visits to the University Faculty of Pharmacy, the Prado Museum in Madrid, El Valle de Los Caidos and El Escorial, and, of course, Toledo. Fortunately, during the hottest part of every day we had lunch and relaxed by a swimming pool, and that made life possible for those from the northern climates. To me the highlight of the trip was not the visit to the genuine bullfight, but being entertained by Doña Isabel Rosa González at her ranch. There we drank sangria, danced to the barrel organ, and visited her private bull ring. We saw cows being caped, to see whether they were suitable breeding stock for bulls for the ring. Afterwards we were offered the chance to cape some young bulls. There were plenty of "forced" volunteers, and the fun came thick and fast. Some of the I.P.S.F. participants were chased out of the ring, while two others were tossed by the bull. Only Russell from New Zealand somehow had the knack, and he showed himself to be a true torero, drawing admiration even from our hosts.

The side visit ended with a fabulous breakfast dance on the twenty-second floor of the fashionable Hotel Plaza, and a farewell dinner/dance at L'Aterpe Alai. What a day!

On returning to England one reflects with pleasure the happy days spent in Spain, remembers the friendships that grew so quickly and abundantly, and treasures the wonderful hospitality offered by the Spanish students, the Spanish Pharmaceutical Society and the pharmaceutical industry of the country. It is to be hoped that next year, when the Congress comes to London, we can do at least as well—perhaps even a little better.

Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

A DEFICIT of £566 9s. 2d. was reported by MR. R. M. WATSON (treasurer) in presenting his financial report for the year ended July 31 to the monthly meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland in Belfast on September 24. While expenses for the year were £623 less than in 1961, income had fallen by £468. Mr. Watson described the position as "not very satisfactory," particularly in view of the fact that the cost of building the Society's new premises would make the coming year a critical one. He suggested the Council make representations to the Government, which at present paid the Society only half the licence fees. Receipt of the balance would produce another £1,000 a year, which would meet the difficulties. The report, seconded by MR. N. C. COOPER, was adopted.

New Building Tenders

The Council had before it a letter from the architect of the Society's proposed new building, concerning tenders that had been submitted for the work in reply to a Press advertisement. On the proposal of MR. W. H. BOYD, seconded by MR. A. TEMPLETON, it was agreed that the House Committee be empowered to discuss the tenders with the architect and, if it thought fit, to accept one.

Presenting the report of the Education Committee, MR. COOPER said a list of candidates for registration had been accepted. Some members of the Committee had felt that a number of candidates who failed the last "old syllabus" examination in June might succeed at another attempt.

However, no decision had been reached and the matter had been postponed. The report was adopted.

MR. J. GORDON presented the report of the Finance Committee, which recommended the payment of accounts totalling £539 2s. 10d.

THE SECRETARY (Mr. W. Gorman) read a letter from the head of the Publications Division of the Council of Europe, enclosing a specimen copy of a glossary of principal pharmaceutical terms in five languages.

Proposed by MR. G. E. MCILHAGGER and seconded by MR. HUNTER, the annual meeting was arranged for October 1, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. Gorman said that members retiring this year were Messrs. Cooper, Flatley, Hall, D. Moore and H. F. Moore. Mr. Hall did not wish his name to be put forward for re-election, and an additional vacancy had arisen by the death of Mr. W. J. Thornton. Mr. R. J. Davidson had been nominated to fill one vacancy and Mr. J. Paul, Newry, co. Down, proposed by MR. GAMBLE and seconded by MR. BOYD, was nominated to fill the other.

The Council agreed to send a letter of thanks to Mr. J. Mullan, Armagh, for his offer to transfer certain shares to the Society's Benevolent Fund.

After delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference had reported, it was agreed to send a letter of thanks to the Conference organising committee.

Apologies for absence were received from Professor O. L. Wade and Messrs. F. R. Moore, H. F. Moore and H. G. Campbell.



The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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Irresponsible

IF ever there was a gross, almost malignant, misinterpretation of a speech it was a commentary in the *New Statesman* of September 14 referring to the chairman's address at the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The first sentence—

"We are now told by some arrogant big wig of the drug trade that deformed thalidomide babies may have been the victims of a calculated risk that failed,"

was enough to indicate that the commentary was biased, written in extreme language, and by someone who was certainly not present at the Conference meeting. Later in the paragraph appeared the following statement:—

"Of course, any sensitiveness of this sort highlights the large gulf in communication which exists between the masonic circle of medicine in its various commercial and professional forms and the uninstructed public . . ."

If the writer had attended the science sessions at the British Pharmaceutical Conference he would have found that medicine today is the result of contributions by many disciplines, and the picture of a "closed," let alone a "masonic," community is fallacious and untrue. The author goes on to say "of course, we all understand the value of calculated risk in any enterprise, but if the victim is to grin and bear it when the risk becomes unstuck he must have shared responsibility for the calculation."

Perhaps it might be well to return to Mr. Hanbury's opening paper and reiterate that part of his address in which he referred to thalidomide:—

"Most pharmacologists maintain that in the light of previous experience this was an occurrence which could not reasonably have been anticipated in view of all that was known about the substance's toxicity, but for the future more specific tests will need to be devised to eliminate toxic effects selective to the foetus. This will add a severe new burden to the already onerous task of evaluating the safety of newly discovered drugs, but it is clearly an inescapable one."

That brings us face to face with the need soberly to assess the extent to which the taking of a calculated risk can be justified in that area of medicine with which we are closely involved. Surely past experience is our best guide in this matter and an examination of past events will show that virtually all progress in fields of medicine in which drugs have been concerned has involved an element of risk, since no matter how meticulous the work of the pharmacologist and clinician, there can be no complete substitute for many years of experience in many thousands of patients."

Later, Mr. Hanbury said that, however thoroughly a

new drug of potential value had been tried out in experimental animals, possible species differences must never be forgotten in assessing the precise effect in man.

"At that stage some degree of risk must be taken and the clinician who will never allow a new drug to be used unless it has been thoroughly evaluated in other human subjects, is in fact supporting a policy of stagnation."

Nevertheless he believed it was the duty of all concerned to see that such an element of risk was minimal and the pharmaceutical industry must work more closely with Government agencies and medical schools to that end.

Such an outlook appears to us to show far more public spirit than that shown by the author of the *New Statesman* commentary, which has almost prostituted its standards by writing in that irresponsible way. A similar comment occurred in the *Sunday Express*, September 16. The thalidomide teratogenic effects appear to have resulted in a number of tragedies that all must regret, but the publication of such biased commentaries merely provides political fuel for unintelligent agitation and does not assist either those who have suffered nor the advance of science.

Chemicals in Food

ABOUT the same time as Commonwealth ministers were meeting in London last week, a few miles away 1,400 delegates (600 of them from overseas) were attending the First International Congress of Food Science and Technology (p. 352). Whilst the former meeting centred its attention on the thorny and important problem of Britain's proposed entry into the European Economic Community, the scientists' and technologists' discussions were much wider in scope and, for the future of the world, possibly far more important since the papers read dealt not only with improving the quality but the quantity of world food supplies. That 10–15 per cent. of the world's population goes hungry every day, that the population is increasing rapidly and that large quantities of food are spoiled each year are facts which must be brought home to all developed countries. Food quantity is now a more urgent international problem than food quality. One quick way of increasing the quantity is to cut down the spoilage and here the chemical industry, by discovering new and better pesticides and insecticides, have a major rôle to play. Their efforts towards that goal can be greatly assisted by pooling their knowledge with their colleagues in other countries and vice versa.

Not only by listening to the papers read at such congresses as the one which has just taken place, but rather by talking together and discussing their problems will that end be achieved and it will be done more rapidly and economically than working in isolation.

New Public Inquiry Rules

NEW rules recently issued by the Lord Chancellor for inquiries and hearings into town and country planning appeals and compulsory purchase orders should be of great help to traders in their fight for reasonable treatment in such cases.

The rules, which come into force on October 1, enable anyone who disagrees with a local authority on planning schemes, or who is in danger of an iron-fisted municipal takeover to prepare a much more effective case on appeal.

Perhaps the most important of the new rules is that dealing with the local authority's obligation to put all its

cards on the table before a planning hearing is begun.

In 1958 the Minister of Housing and Local Government suggested that local authorities, in order to ensure that the appellant knew the full case he had to meet, might need to amplify the reasons they gave for refusing or restricting the grant of planning permission. He asked that if such amplification was necessary, authorities should let the appellant have a full statement of their case in good time before the inquiry.

The new rules require such statements to be prepared in all cases, and furnished not later than four weeks before the inquiry (provided that the full six weeks' notice of the inquiry has been given). Copies of the statement must be sent to the parties concerned in addition to the appellant and the Minister.

The statement must include copies of any Ministerial directions restricting the grant of permission. The same applies to views expressed in writing by Government departments to the effect that the application should not be granted, either wholly or in part, or that conditions should be attached to the permission, where the authority intended to rely on those views at the inquiry.

Another requirement is that if the authority intend to refer to documents, including maps and plans, at the

inquiry, they must attach a list of the documents to their statement, and must state when and where the documents may be inspected by the appellant and the interested parties. They must also afford any other interested person an opportunity of inspecting both the statement and the documents. Where practicable, those allowed to inspect must also be permitted to take copies of the documents.

In a memorandum to local authorities on this point Sir Keith Joseph (Minister of Housing and Local Government), stresses the importance of the authority including in their statement, as far as they can, all the factors relevant to the case. Although the rules do not exclude the later introduction of new factors in order to ensure that everything relevant is considered in reaching the decision, such is likely to lead to additional trouble and delay for all concerned; if the new material is introduced at the inquiry, the inquiry may have to be adjourned, and if it is introduced after the inquiry, it may be necessary to reopen the inquiry.

The same need to give all the facts applies to inquiries or hearings into compulsory purchase orders made under the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act 1946.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

BRANCH bulletins to members take a variety of shapes and formats. One of the most attractive we have seen recently is the *Leicestershire Pharmaceutical News*, a four-page octavo folder with cover in two colours. Use is made of the second colour, a pale green, in a way that deserves to be emulated by other branches, since it presents an irregular shape corresponding with the geographical area served by the branch, and overprinted in black with the principal centres of population. Indeed, it would be a useful and welcome task for the Pharmaceutical Society to issue an atlas of branch areas, a subject on which the Society's officials are apt, on the contrary, to be extremely cagey about, as if somebody's toes would be trodden if Boggleton Parva (population 1,500: one pharmacy) were ascribed to Loamshire and District instead of Mudshire and Mudcity. If Leicester and Leicestershire Branch can risk upsetting its neighbours in that way, why not headquarters. That, of course, is by the way—a mere matter of decoration. The "meat" of the *News* includes a letter from the branch chairman to branch members and pharmaceutical students, notices of forthcoming meetings, personal news, and ideas and suggestions. The presentation of the material is of admirable clarity, and the technique, which owes more to the typewriter than to the printer's typesetter, no doubt, brings a professional-looking piece of print within the possibilities of normal branch finances, at least for the larger branches.



To back up a plea that amphetamines should not be freely available for self-administration in "casual form"—that is, as contents of inhalers—a correspondent to the *British Medical Journal* (September 8, p. 674) cites the following experience:

One evening last February I was called to a 30-year-old mother of four children. She was in a near-manic state of hyperexcitability and quite unable to stand up because of tremulousness. Despite her condition and a feeling of impending doom generated by violent palpitations she was able to answer my queries. A proprietary inhaler was on the mantelshelf: it had been purchased the previous day. When I picked it up it was obvious that the inner core had been withdrawn and incorrectly replaced. The patient had removed three of the

twelve interleaved impregnated papers from the inner core. Placing those papers in approximately 2 fl. oz. of warm water she produced an infusion which she thought, naively, would cure her tracheitis, enabling her to care for her family. The infusion was drunk completely and the papers were discarded. The total amount of amphetamine in the inhaler is quoted as 350 mgm., along with essential oils. Thus the patient had probably utilised one-quarter of that in making her single-dose infusion. Although appliances for inhalation in which an amphetamine is absorbed in "inert solid material" are specifically exempted from restriction by Schedule 3 of the Poisons Rules (1960), certain, but of course not all, makers have chosen either to withdraw or to re-formulate their inhalants so that they no longer contain a constituent likely to lead to misuse. The plea is made by the *B.M.J.* correspondent for the regulations to be changed so that it becomes impossible to buy amphetamine-containing inhalers without prescription.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

TRIAMETERINE: A NEW DIURETIC

THREE further reports have been published (*Brit. med. J.*, 1962. II. 756, 760, 764) on the diuretic properties of triamterine, following its recent mention in *Lancet* (see C. & D., February 10, p. 149). Known for trial purposes as SKF8542,* the compound has the chemical name 2,4,7-triamino-6-phenylteridine. Experiments at Sheffield University showed that, given orally to normal subjects, it increased sodium, chloride and bicarbonate excretion but suppressed that of potassium. Because triamterine also gave more sodium and less potassium after administration to adrenalectomised rats, it is supposed that diuresis is a result of direct action on the renal tubules rather than of aldosterone antagonism. In a clinical trial on forty-two oedematous patients, combined dosage of triamterine and hydroflumethiazide was effective in those resistant to either drug alone and eliminated the need for potassium supplements. Dosage on alternate days proved effective without causing any noticeable rise in blood urea. In a clinical trial at the Royal Free Hospital, London, on ten patients with ascites caused by cirrhosis of the liver, combined dosage of triamterine and chlorothiazide overcame resistance to the single drugs. Some added potassium was necessary in those cases.

*Dytac (Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd.).

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

THE Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is to be represented at a conference called by the Minister for Health (Mr. S. MacEntee) for September 28 to discuss consequences of Ireland becoming a member of the European Economic Community, including the effect on the registration of pharmaceutical chemists and the practice of pharmacy.

That was announced at the September meeting of the Council when THE REGISTRAR (Mr. J. G. Coleman) reported that he had received the following letter, dated August 18, from the Department of Health.

WITH a view to making your Society aware of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome, which might affect registration of pharmaceutical chemists and the practice of pharmacy on Ireland becoming a member of E.E.C., the Minister has directed that the enclosed memorandum should be furnished for the information of members. While the eventual objective of these provisions is clear enough, the immediate effect which this country's entry into the Community might have on the practice of pharmacy is not at present clear. The Minister suggests, however, that in the light of the information contained in the memo your Society might wish to discuss the issue generally. He further thinks that even in our present state of knowledge on this subject it might be useful to have a joint discussion on the matter between the Department and the registered bodies with which the Minister is concerned, at a conference to be held on September 28.

The meeting agreed that the Council should be represented at the conference and the President (Mr. F. Loughman), Mr. A. P. Corrigan, together with the registrar were appointed as delegates.

A letter was also received from the Department enclosing a copy of the Commencement Order, 1962, that brought the Pharmacy Act, 1962, into operation on September 1 [with the exception of Section 2].

MR. T. B. O'SULLIVAN (vice-president), who presided, reported that a special meeting of the Council had been held in August to draft regulations for the new Pharmacy Act. Discussion on that occasion had been concerned with details of the proposals. In the interval, the members had had time to consider the advisability of dispensing with the existing regulations and re-enacting them in more orderly sequence, or of introducing additional new regulations.

It was decided to embody the regulations in a more orderly sequence. It was pointed out that while that would entail considerably more effort the result would be to systematise the series of enactments that had been made during three-quarters of a century.

Another letter from the Department of Health announced approval of the Pharmaceutical Assistants' regulations, 1962, giving the Council power to accept a modern European language as an alternative to Latin in the preliminary examination of the Society.

THE REGISTRAR said that the number of candidates offering Greek as an alternative to Latin on entering the science faculty of the University was one in 1,000. The Society's students had the same option.

After MR. H. P. CORRIGAN had stated that Latin, Greek or a European language should be specified for the examination, further consideration was deferred.

On the motion of MR. C. CREMEN it was agreed to obtain the views of the Dean of the College (Dr. Timoney).

Appeal for a National Formulary

An appeal to the Council to take steps to introduce a national formulary was contained in a letter from Mr. J. C. Britton, M.P.S.I., Miltownmalbay. In it he stated:—

DRUG manufacturers are showering doctors and pharmacists with literature setting out the efficacy of preparations. Every year over 600 new remedies come on the international scene. Doctors who prescribe them, and pharmacists who dispense them must take them at their face value. Doctors are not the judges of the efficacy of these. Who can endeavour to carry out the responsi-

bility? None other than the pharmaceutical profession who have the training and knowledge to control the efficacy of all products. The first thing to do is to sort out the professions in the medical sphere—take the practising of pharmacy from the doctors and prevent the pharmacists from quacking in medicine. Introduce a national formulary. Compel the Pharmaceutical Society to safeguard the manufacture, distribution and sale of medical preparations; erect an international laboratory at Shannon under the World Health Organisation.

Mr. T. C. MILLER congratulated Mr. Britton on his interest displayed in the welfare of pharmacy. If they could only get more pharmacists to think along those lines the profession as a whole would make greater progress.

Dumping of Foreign Pharmaceuticals

MR. R. J. SEMPLE said the Republic imported over £3 million worth of pharmaceutical products from "a nearby country" annually. At a time when the standard of Irish pharmaceutical industries had reached international level he considered something should be done to prevent the dumping of foreign pharmaceuticals. "The legislation at the moment is absolutely crazy. Anybody can set up an agency here. It is embarrassing, not only to the people of Ireland but also to the pharmacists, to have ten different products on the market each containing the same thing."

A letter was received from Mr. Padraig O'Mathuna, M.P.S.I., Kilfinane, Limerick, stating that, as a member of the Society, he expected to be kept informed of events and trends in pharmaceutical affairs by the Council, but on no occasion had he received any item of information which was not available to non-members. Membership was therefore of no value to him. "Surely then I should not be expected to incur additional expense by travelling to attend local association meetings?" The letter went on to say that he considered membership of the parent body alone should provide him with full information—without having to resort to the official journal. The letter was noted.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Kennelly, Costello, Corrigan, Gleeson and Cashman, was appointed to consider College salaries and wages.

THE REGISTRAR reported that forty-six Irish students had been accepted for the first pharmacy course. Over twenty applications had been received from overseas students, of which ten had been accepted. In addition applications had been received from students whose acceptance was dependent on the production of their school certificates.

Miss Norah Costello and Mr. T. Reginald Power were elected to membership. The Licence Certificates of James F. Prendergast and Timothy A. Donovan were signed and sealed.

The following were granted preliminary registration in the Pharmaceutical Assistants' Preliminary Register: Misses Mary Greene, Mary E. Rohan, Kathleen P. Clarke, Joan M. Ganter, Orla T. Costello, Maura A. Martin, Anne M. Callaghan, Nora P. McMahon, Catherine M. Murphy and Julia M. Mullett. Mr. Louis P. Murray, 27 Albert Road, Glenageary, co. Dublin, was nominated for associate membership.

The following were nominated for membership: Messrs. James F. Prendergast, 65 Palmerstown Road, Dublin, 6; John A. Underwood, 30 Bolton Street, Dublin; Thomas J. Toohey, Harbour Street, Tullamore; Timothy Donovan, Rathkeale, co. Limerick, and John J. McCormack, Griffith Avenue, Dublin.

The following were granted preliminary registration in the Pharmaceutical Chemists' Preliminary Register: Misses Maeve B. Walsh, Margaret M. O'Brien, Patricia A. Boland, Mary Dalton, Ruth M. Kirwan, Margaret M. Connolly, Brigid Vesey, Maureen P. McNamara, Margaret M. Collieran, Mary G. Walley, Mary O'Malley, Messrs. F. D. Fortune, L. Erokwu, J. P. Jordan, J. J. Duddy, H. Gibbs, M. Browne, J. E. Tully, J. P. Baynes, A. J. May, P. D. Bardon, D. W. Cox, D. O'Meadhra, M. P. Chetty, S. Lord, J. F. O'Sullivan, P. A. McMahon, T. O'Malley, D. Corrigan, M. J. O'Connell, J. J. Holly, J. B. Loughman, P. W. Walley, L. A. Brennan and P. J. McFadden.

(to be concluded)

THREE GENERATIONS IN IRISH PHARMACY

The story of the Whelehans of Mullingar

A FAMILY record of over a century in Irish pharmacy must surely be unique or nearly so. That is the achievement of the Whelehan family—father, son and grandson.

The story of this pharmaceutical "dynasty" may be traced back to 1865, when Thomas Patrick Whelehan was born in Mullingar, co. Westmeath. When fifteen years old he was sent to serve his time as a pharmaceutical chemist to his kinsman and cousin Dr. Larry Kerrigan, who practised at Greville Street, Mullingar. Dr. Kerrigan, an ardent Parnellite, had spent time in gaol for his political convictions and it was in those turbulent days that young Thomas spent six years learning the art, craft and mystery of pharmacy.

In 1886, and now aged twenty-one, he left Mullingar to become an "improver" to Dr. Jackman of Thurles, Tipperary. Two years later he moved on to Michie's Medical Hall at Blackrock, co. Dublin, where he served behind the pharmacy counter by day and read his qualifying course in the evenings. In 1892 he passed the Qualifying examination and promptly took up an appointment as manager of what was then Murtagh's Medical Hall, Drogheda (a pharmacy no longer in existence). In Drogheda Mr. Whelehan formed a close friendship with a fellow pharmacist, Luke Healy, which lasted a lifetime. Two flourishing pharmacies in the town continue to be run by members of Luke Healy's family.

Home Again

In 1898 he returned to his home town of Mullingar, where he purchased the premises (formerly a saddlery) in which he set up the pharmacy on which his name still stands. In opening the business he became the fourth chemist to practise in Mullingar. The new arrival was closely related to the other three chemists in the town, who made



Mr. T. P. Whelehan



Mr. Kevin Whelehan
A former president of
the Society.



Late Mr. T. P. Whelehan,
1865-1931

up the "opposition," which may or may not be taken as evidence that there is an affinity for pharmacy in the blood of some Irish families. He continued successfully in business in Mullingar until his death in 1931.

Of his three sons and one daughter, two—John Kevin and Michael—chose pharmacy, the latter qualifying as a registered druggist. Both sons carry on the pharmacy in Mullingar. John Kevin was co-opted to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1934, and in 1945 the Council elected J. K. Whelehan president, an office he held until 1947. The impact which Kevin Whelehan, as an able and far-seeing president, made on his fellow councillors and on the rank and file of the profession was evidenced by his return at the head of the poll in two Council elections. He will always be remembered as the man who introduced the conferring ceremony, at which the new licentiate, properly gowned, received his licentiate's parchment in a dignified ceremonial. Till then the young man or young woman who had spent many years in arduous study received his licentiate from the postman. In the light of the advancement today of the Irish

pharmacist's qualification to University status, with the new B.Sc.(Pharm.) degree, he is revealed to have shown prophetic insight into the shape of things to come. It was due, also, to his action as president that Mr. Richard Timoney, then a lecturer at the Society's College, was seconded to University College, Dublin, to complete a brilliant Doctorate of Science course, as a result of which he is now the University's professor of pharmacy and dean of the Society's College. The work of J.K. as president laid the groundwork, in fact, for the advanced and broadened syllabus introduced by the Society some years later.

Operations SPA and SIN

Kevin Whelehan is best remembered by his former fellow councillors for his penchant for practical joking. In his financial drive for the Benevolent Fund he instituted his successful, but at the time controversial, operation SPA (special presidential appeal) and operation SIN (send it now). Though now residing in Dublin he still insists that any car he drives shall have an LI (County Westmeath) registration. For the Irish Drug Association he organised and developed the Westmeath Pharmaceutical Federation, one of the oldest local trade groups in pharmacy. His association with the I.D.A. included several years' active service on the Executive Committee.

Outside pharmacy J.K.'s activities are mainly devoted to the chamber of commerce, the Mullingar Rugby Club, fishing and hill climbing. In 1949 he retired from active participation in pharmaceutical politics. He has three sons (Tom, Dick and Harry) and two daughters. The eldest, Thomas Patrick, was born in Mullingar in 1934 and after a period at the College of Science entered pharmacy as an apprentice in the pharmacy of Eric W. Massey, M.P.S.I., Harcourt Street, Dublin. He sat for his Assistant examination in 1957, and married in the same year. After receiving his licentiate in December 1958 he joined the family business in Mullingar. Outside pharmacy Thomas P. has made a close study of wines, on which he contributes articles to the leading Irish magazines and newspapers. He is an authority on the wines coming from the district of Burgundy.



The frontage of the Mullingar pharmacy as it exists today.

Symposium Session

THREE PAPERS DEALING WITH DRUG ADDICTION

THE subject of the symposium session on Thursday morning was Drug Addiction. Dr. J. M. Johnston, Professor A. D. Macdonald and Mr. B. J. Thomas were the opening speakers.

Drug Addiction

A. D. MACDONALD, M.D., M.A., M.Sc.
(Professor of Pharmacology, The University, Manchester)

BEFORE addiction problems can be discussed it is desirable that definitions be made which are generally, if not always, accepted. The Interdepartmental Committee in its report (1961) has slightly modified the WHO definitions of Addiction and Habituation, according to the following details:—

"*Drug Addiction* is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication produced by the repeated consumption of a drug (natural or synthetic); its characteristics include:

1. An overpowering desire or need (compulsion) to continue taking the drug and to obtain it by any means.

2. A tendency to increase the dose, though some patients may remain indefinitely on a stationary dose.

3. A psychological and physical dependence on the effects of the drug.

4. The appearance of a characteristic abstinence syndrome in a subject from whom the drug is withdrawn.

5. An effect detrimental to the individual and to society.

Drug Habituation (habit) is a condition resulting from the repeated consumption of a drug. Its characteristics include:

1. A desire (but not a compulsion) to continue taking the drug for the sense of improved well-being which it engenders.

2. Little or no tendency to increase the dose.

3. Some degree of psychological dependence on the effect of the drug, but absence of physical dependence and hence of an abstinence syndrome.

4. Detrimental effects, if any, primarily on the individual."

It has also defined sedative, hypnotic, tranquilliser and stimulant drugs but gives both pharmacological and popular conceptions of the term "narcotic"—to the man in the street "drug" and "narcotic" are often understood as drugs of addiction.

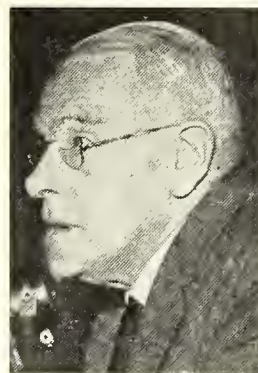
It will be seen that addiction is differentiated from habituation in that in the latter there is less tendency to increase the dose and absence of physical dependence. This distinction is not absolute—the report accepts the existence of the stabilised addict and indeed gives brief case histories of six such people who take their share in the work of the world without increase of the dosage on which they are dependent for freedom from pain. Where drugs are used in this way for relief from chronic pain some authorities maintain that it is wrong to regard the sufferer as an addict.



Mr. B. J. Thomas



Prof. A. D. Macdonald



Dr. J. M. Johnston

While the precise nature of tolerance remains undetermined it is believed to be a cellular phenomenon—cells acquire the ability to survive and function in the presence of concentrations of morphine (or alcohol) which would ordinarily inactivate them, rather as trypanosomes can be accustomed to flavines. This must apply also to barbiturates and other hypnotics although the degree of tolerance that can be developed to opiates greatly exceeds that to most other narcotics.

Synthetic Analgesics

The Rolleston Committee met before the problem of synthetic analgesics had arisen, apart from derivatives of morphine such as diamorphine and experience has shown it to be unlikely that a potent analgesic will be free from addicting potentialities. Facilities for testing these on man are not available in Great Britain but exist at Lexington in the U.S.A. There would appear to be degrees of dangers of addiction even amongst very potent analgesics, but the establishment of such a distinction is only possible after prolonged clinical trial.

In America there is strong opinion that the synthetic analgesics have now been so developed that the opiates can be dispensed with entirely—we in Great Britain do not subscribe to this.

An examination of the figures available to the Interdepartmental Committee indicates something of the changes of the last 25 years (Table I). Much doubt has been cast on the accuracy of these Home Office figures—our transatlantic friends view them with envy not unminged with frank disbelief. When Sir Russell Brain discussed the report of his committee at a meeting of the Society for the Study of Addiction last year he was taken to task for his optimism by a pharmacist who claimed he could "record 40 or 50 cocaine, heroin and morphine addicts in the London area alone" and told of one, unknown to the Home Office, who was presenting prescriptions supplied by a doctor "who was making every effort to treat these people" for "something like 30 grains of cocaine or 40 to 50 grains of heroin." He claimed that such consumption was

evidence that this patient had "been obtaining supplies illicitly to get used to these quantities." There are, of course, likely to be a few addicts whose records have not yet attracted the attention of the authorities, but the U.S.A. has 45,000 morphine addicts, 10,000 of whom are juveniles. We can be confident that there is no addiction on any comparable scale in Britain.

Habit-forming Drugs

Apart from a few individuals whose personalities may well be more responsible for their addictions than the drugs they take, we think of habituation rather than addiction to sedatives, hypnotics, tranquillisers and stimulants. There is also habituation to the milder analgesics—Fourneau's antalgiques—and especially where the coal-tar derivatives are combined with codeine. Consumption of codeine continues to increase and this is thought to be less due to its antitussive use, for many synthetic antitussives have been introduced lately, than to compounded analgesic preparations.

Codeine has a relatively low addiction liability. Much energy has been directed by the manufacturers to the evolution of something better and the compound codeine tablet and the use of tranquillisers outside of hospitals may be a matter of some anxiety, especially in view of the side-actions associated with these drugs. A few years ago there was an attempt to popularise the use of rauwolfia preparations as a drug for free sale—fortunately and perhaps partly on the advice of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council and the brave action of the lamented "Chemists' Federation" this was withdrawn before it was established and long before it was appropriately scheduled as a poison. No one can deny the value of reserpine when properly used and controlled, nor that of the numerous phenothiazines which have so much affected behaviour and prognosis amongst the mentally sick.

The problem of habituation to barbiturates in Britain is a more serious one. Usage in England and Wales "has expanded both progressively and substantially so that in 1959 it was almost twice what it was in 1951." The barbiturate

TABLE I

EXTENT, TRENDS AND NATURE OF THE PROBLEM IN GREAT BRITAIN

ADDICTS KNOWN TO THE HOME OFFICE

Drug	1936	1950	1960
All drugs	616	226	454
Morphine	545 (88%)	139 (61%)	204 (45%)
Pethidine	—	34 (15%)	116 (26%)
Methadone	—	5 (2%)	51 (11%)
Levorphanol	—	—	16 (4%)
"Professional" addicts— doctors, dentists, veter- inarians and pharmacists	147 (24%)	48 (21%)	68 (15%)

TABLE II

RELATIVE CONSUMPTION OF PETHIDINE
AND MORPHINE IN SELECTED
COUNTRIES

	Pethidine used (in kg.) in 1960	Ratio(%) of pethidine to morphine used in 1960
U.S.A.	10,758	0.63
United Kingdom ..	2,745	0.16
Germany	1,497	0.13
Canada	638	15
France	500	0.05
Ireland	66	5
Mexico	56	19

TABLE III

BARBITURATES PRESCRIBED AND

INCIDENCE OF POISONING
IN ENGLAND

Year	Tons prescribed	Known cases, approx.
1938.. ..	20	40
1953.. ..	40 under N.H.S.	2,500
1959.. ..	80 under N.H.S.	6,000 (10 per cent mortality)

addict, well recognised in America, is still rare here but too many, especially amongst the elderly, drift into nightly dependence on their capsules or tablets and some acquire an almost new lease of life when weaned of their habit. Certain aspects of the problem should be noted:

1. An increasing number of barbiturate substitutes are being developed and advertised. Whether these represent any substantial therapeutic advances remains to be established.

2. The regular use of sedatives at night may be a factor in the increasing use, as a *corrigens*, of such stimulants as amphetamines and phenmetrazine. In an analysis of N.H.S. prescriptions numbering many millions, 1 in 40 was for these stimulants.

3. The increased consumption of barbiturates has led to a still increasing incidence of barbiturate poisoning to which much attention has been directed in the past decade. But there is no evidence that the possession of barbiturates is an encouragement to suicide.

The Pharmacist

The pharmacist is the man who knows all about drugs, and increasingly the doctor will lean upon him for guidance and be grateful for his advice. With the insistence on prescriptions for all drugs that are potentially habit-forming it may seem that the burden of responsibility is placed upon the doctor rather than the pharmacist. No less important is the co-operation between doctor and pharmacist as two professional men, both concerned with the welfare of those who seek their aid. Knowing the miseries that addiction can produce, both are concerned with avoiding the risk but this does not mean that they are unprepared to use dangerous drugs as necessary for the relief of pain. Provided the physician and pharmacist meet they will find ways and means of helping each other.

The responsibility is not limited to the retail pharmacist. The hospital pharmacist may have difficulties over the authority held by sisters and acting-sisters in charge of wards to hold stocks which the pharmacist has to check from time to time. True, the sister only supplies these drugs to patients "in accordance with the instructions of the doctor in charge" but drugs are not always checked as regularly as might be desirable. On the other hand some sisters insist on a daily personal check of their Dangerous Drugs cupboards.

The manufacturing pharmacist who may be concerned with the introduction of a new drug of potential addiction clearly has a great responsibility. If its dangers are not recognised and its distribution safeguarded from the first, great harm may be done.

A Medical Officer's Views

DR. JOHNSTON did not present a paper, but talked on his experience, extending over thirty years, of people alleged to be drug addicts. He asked first "What do we mean by drug addiction? Once I thought I knew but I do not know today." But there was a popular definition and it worked: "The patient says 'I can't do without it.'" Drug tolerance, habituation and addiction were part of a spectrum, and the real clue would possibly come with more knowledge of enzyme reactions.

A drug that led to addiction could be one that relieved fear, tension or anxiety. The fear could be domestic, economic or professional. Before the 1939-45 war, for example, addiction had often arisen from fear of not measuring up to demands of life. The speaker doubted if one in ten of the synthetic narcotics had justification, but morphine and pethidine, in proper hands, were beneficial.

In addition, however, one was concerned with misuse, whether by patient or prescriber. Any sedative or hypnotic drug to relieve anxiety or tension was potentially an addiction drug.

The Dangerous Drugs Act in the United Kingdom had been a great success in the control of narcotics. "We have a law-abiding population, with law-respecting pharmaceutical and medical professions, a law-enforcing police, and responsible people at the Home Office."

DR. JOHNSTON suggested that the vast majority of cases of addiction started with a clinical need. With the doctor addict, "a rare bird," it usually began in self-medication for a pain, tiredness or overwork. Dr. Johnston said he always declared to students when lecturing to them, that the doctor who diagnosed for himself had "a fool for a patient and a bigger fool for a doctor."

Some hospitals claimed to produce wonderful results from treatments but in his opinion an addict was cured only when no relapse occurred during which he had access to the drug. He had had experience of only two cures that he could swear to.

As a duty to the patient, the pharma-

cist should watch the trend and amount of drugs used. "If there is a doubt, get in touch with the doctor." If the drug was one subject to the Dangerous Drugs Act, the pharmacist should, after consulting with a professional friend, approach the Home Office. If it were not a Dangerous Drug then he should approach the Pharmaceutical Society. Any who approached him for supplies of a Dangerous Drug should be referred to a hospital. Pharmacists should not accept at their face value all stories of emergency. "If a non-medical person spins you a tale . . . please your professional conscience first."

Dr. Johnston said he had not seen much of the underworld, but his view was that, for a person found peddling drugs, "a life sentence is much too short." No drug, however, should be thrown out of the pharmacopœia because of misuse in another country.

Drug Addiction and the Pharmacist

B. J. THOMAS, M.P.S.

THIS contribution to the Symposium is intended to outline the circumstances under which the retail pharmacist is concerned with drug addiction and how he can play his part in combating it.

Apart from alcohol, morphine and its derivatives and cocaine are the oldest established drugs of addiction. Other drugs which have led to addiction in varying degrees include barbiturates, amphetamines, dihydro-morphinone, levorphanol, pethidine, methadone and phenadoxone. More recently, though to a less extent, addiction has occurred after taking methylpentynol, carbromal and bromvaletone.

Morphine and its Derivatives

Morphine is the most common drug of addiction; and the anxious, listless, languid individual requesting this drug at the pharmacy is not unfamiliar, whilst the pathetic appeal for a quantity in excess of the amount prescribed or even for supply in the absence of a prescription is not unknown. Frequently the addict may adopt the practice of obtaining prescriptions for the drug from more than one doctor, and here the pharmacist can do much to assist the authorities by looking out for such a situation.

Other ruses may be adopted by an addict in connection with his legal supply of drugs. In the case of an injection in a multidose bottle, the addict may return and complain that the volume supplied was short or that an opacity

has developed, in the hope of obtaining a replacement so that an additional quantity may be procured. The pharmacist has to employ considerable tact and firmness in dealing with the situation.

HEROIN: The importance of heroin to the addict is shown by the considerable international illicit traffic believed to exist in this drug. However, it is exceptionally rare to find a person who acquired heroin addiction from linctus of diamorphine. The medical profession is aware of its dangers, and prescriptions rarely exceed 2 fl. oz. at any one time. The situation regarding this formulation appears to be under control, but any abandonment of the cautious attitude would surely have undesirable consequences.

COCAINE: The main effects of this C.N.S. stimulant drug are elation and increased activity, a lessening of the sense of fatigue, and a feeling of increased intellectual power and decision. A case has arisen of addiction to nasal drops of cocaine hydrochloride. Requests were received for supplies beyond the quantity prescribed, compelling assurances being given that the doctor would provide the additional prescriptions. A confidential talk with the physician fortunately led to the adoption of a cautious, planned withdrawal programme.

PETHIDINE: Addiction to pethidine can be rapidly acquired, and is the most widespread of the newer addictions. Pethidine plays an important rôle in obstetrics and provisions are made for the midwife to be in possession of a limited quantity of the drug. Addicts have been known to seek to obtain illicit supplies of pethidine by masquerading as midwives.

There are a number of pethidine addicts who gained their experience with the drugs in the months immediately following its clinical introduction, when it was hailed as the morphine substitute which did not produce addiction. Unfortunately it was initially available to the public without any control, and for some time it was not included in the Poisons List.

Early Doubts on Pethidine

Those pharmacists well acquainted with addicts and their habits began to have doubts about the claims made for pethidine, because morphine and other addicts were content to switch to this drug which could be purchased so easily, and in unlimited quantities. The imposition of a private rule in a large pharmacy, stipulating that supply could only be made on prescriptions for patients, and on signed orders for doctors, provided some useful information, which revealed the quantities ordered in both categories, and enabled a list to be made of known addicts who were taking the drug. Thus concrete evidence was available which showed pethidine to be a drug of addiction, and after the facts were presented to the appropriate authority the inclusion of pethidine in the list of Dangerous Drugs was not delayed further.

The same rule was applied in the pharmacy when methadone was introduced, but fortunately the interval between initial uncontrolled issue and the application of the Dangerous Drugs Act and Regulations was very much shorter.

Barbiturates and Amphetamine

The therapeutic use of derivatives of barbituric acid is ever increasing and addiction or habituation can occur. The patient often develops a chronic state of intoxication and many pharmacists are familiar with the gloomy, forgetful, confused, rather slow type of patient who approaches him for yet another repeat of his barbiturate prescription. Knowing the dangers of barbiturate intoxication pharmacists rebelled against the old accepted interpretation of the word "repeat" appearing on Schedule 4 prescriptions. Steps were taken at the instigation of pharmacists to amend the law so as to specify a more realistic interpretation of the word "repeat," which led to a more satisfactory control on the issue of this class of drug.

Pharmacists were familiar with the excessive demand for dextroamphetamine, methylamphetamine and phenmetrazine before legislation was enacted to control their use. The list of anti-obesity agents described as "appetite distractors" is growing rapidly, and many of these consist of amphetamine derivatives. The World Health Organisation expert committee on addiction-producing drugs advises control of substances of this type to prevent their misuse.

Excessive and frequent purchases of inhalers available without control reflects the ingenuity and determination of some individuals who have become slaves to the volatile medicament adsorbed onto a pad within the inhaler.

Miscellaneous Substances

PARALDEHYDE has been thought to have such a repulsive taste and odour that its unattractiveness would prevent anyone becoming addicted to it. No taste or smell proves a hindrance to the addict and many individuals taking paraldehyde, after a very short time, begin to derive considerable pleasure from the sensory attributes of this repulsive drug.

ETHER was the subject of a question in the House of Commons in February because of its reported use as a drink by young irresponsible people. It was described in the debate as "a dangerous addiction-inducing intoxicating drug," and the Under Secretary of State finally said, "we will certainly keep the matter under review. The Pharmaceutical Society has informed us that as a matter of professional honour a chemist would not sell ether unless satisfied that a purchaser wanted it for a bona fide purpose, and certainly would not sell it to children."

VASOCONSTRICTORS in the form of nose drops are readily available, and are extensively used. The sequence leading to habituation or addiction is often initiated when the drops are used to treat the symptoms of the common cold, and even when normal doses are employed the individual may become addicted. Requests for two or three bottles of proprietary nose drops at regular intervals in the pharmacy is indicative of habituation if not addiction, and in this event attempts should be made to persuade the individual to consult a doctor, coupled with an excuse to provide only a part of the quantity requested. If each pharmacist in the same locality adopted the same plan there is every reason to hope that

the addict would eventually seek medical advice.

CHLORODYNE is frequently requested in excessive quantities. If local pharmacists made a concerted effort as suggested in the case of vasoconstricting nose drops, therapeutic or psychotherapeutic treatment might retrieve a hopeless situation.

BROMIDE intoxication is not as common nowadays as it was twenty years ago, but it still exists, and is made easy because bromides can be obtained without prescription. Some practitioners feel strongly about the danger, and it has even been suggested that Dangerous Drug control is required.

In conclusion, the extent of drug addiction in Great Britain is not large, but could expand, and quite rapidly get out of control at any time. The pharmacist exercises considerable legal authority under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, and the Dangerous Drugs Act and Regulations, and by reinforcing this with his experience, knowledge of the pharmacology of drugs, a shrewd conscience and professional honour he can, and does, play a vital rôle in controlling and attempting to diminish the curse of drug addiction. Together with the other professional persons entrusted with the control, manufacture, supply and prescribing of drugs of addiction he shares a great public and moral responsibility.

Mr. Thomas, elaborating on his paper, described a number of experiences in dealing with addicts.

A Survey on Merseyside

At the suggestion of Mr. HANBURY, DR. CEDRIC WILSON, Liverpool, told of his investigation into the consumption of Drinamyl in the Merseyside area. The drug was one whose therapeutic value was difficult to assess. It was likely to have placebo effects, and to assess it was a psychological problem, dependent on evaluating statements, by patients, to doctors and pharmacists.

In the investigation, doctors had given forty-two tablets, or placebos, or round white tablets containing the same therapeutic agents as the proprietary (shaped) tablets. The tablets were distributed to patients at random, and each doctor told the patient that the manufacturer wanted to know about the effectiveness of a new speciality. A number of set questions were put to the patient by the doctor, and patients were required to fill a questionnaire.

A significant number of patients, "mostly mentally abnormal neurotic introverts," had said the tablets were of benefit. Thirty-one out of fifty-eight had experienced a central-nervous system effect. 60 per cent., who had declared the dummy tablets were beneficial, could be classified as "placebo reactors." Thirty-nine patients had considered the dummy tablet ineffective. Those patients were considered dependent on Drinamyl; classified as pharmacologically dependent, they were habituated to the drug. At the end of every period the patients had been asked by the doctors to return their tablet cartons, which should have contained a number of excess tablets. Rarely was that so.

The psychologically dependent patients were satisfied by any blue heart-shaped tablet. "They liked taking

tablets but could not be classed as habituated." The pharmacologically dependent would attempt to get tablets even by theft. Some would report losing tablets and ask for more. Others would approach different doctors or pharmacists, even getting on to two or more medical practitioners' lists. A few refused to leave doctors' surgeries until they received the tablets, and others would willingly pay black-market prices for supplies. The investigation suggested that Drinamyl might have a therapeutic effect in placebo non-reactors but that to prescribe the drug for placebo reactors seemed unnecessary.

It was up to the pharmacist to help the doctor to determine what kind of patient was having amphetamine-like drugs.

MR. G. RAINE, Harrow, referred to the doctor-addict, and said it should be ruled that drugs in the hospital were exclusively for the treatment of patients. A problem for those in casualty departments was how to deal with a patient showing an abstinence syndrome, and Mr. Raine suggested that the practitioner responsible for the patient outside the hospital should be consulted to ascertain if he were trying to reduce the dose. Mr. Raine's final point was concerned with the "ease with which Schedule 4B drugs may be obtained." MR. THOMAS agreed.

MR. S. G. E. STEVENS, Welwyn Garden City, after declaring his interest in amphetamines, said those who took amphetamine could be divided into four groups: In the first the drug could be given and stopped without ill-effects; second, came those who found themselves dependent on the drug (in, for example, slimming preparations); next there were those for whom it was found necessary to increase the dose (and he considered it was the doctor's responsibility to decide the dosage limit for his patients); lastly, there were those who needed increased dose levels and who had a compulsive urge to obtain further supplies. Patients in the last group exhibited antisocial behaviour but constituted an extremely small percentage. He suggested that an attempt should be made to obtain the facts.

MR. D. W. HUDSON, Hove, drew attention to a loophole in the Dangerous Drugs regulations in that there was no established means of dealing with the recovery and handling of them from deceased patients. The Pharmaceutical Society should make some recommendation upon the action to be taken.

Practical Problems

MR. R. W. GILLHAM, Leeds, asked what a pharmacist should do if he received a signed order from a dentist for dexamphetamine tablets which, he understood, were not normally used in dentistry. What was meant in the Dangerous Drugs Act by "taking reasonable steps" to ensure prescriptions were genuine? He cited a pharmacist who had been presented with a prescription for a Dangerous Drug by a doctor living eighty miles away; the chemist had refused to dispense it and had been brought before the Pharmaceutical Services Committee for not supplying the drug with reasonable promptitude. The case had been dismissed after explanation of the pharmacist's point of view.

What was meant by "possession" in the Act—did it mean the D.D. cupboard key must be on the pharmacist's person? What of the lady pharmacist "without pockets"?

MR. P. CREES, Birmingham, wanted to know if the sale of birdseed and the growing of *Cannabis indica* from it created any problem.

MR. C. BEAVEN, Ruislip, spoke of addiction to vinegar, and wondered if cases were prevalent.

MRS. I. M. Z. ELLIOT, London, asked if it were possible that phenobarbitone addiction was caused by "overprescribing."

DR. G. F. SOMERS, Liverpool, suggested it was easy to commence prescribing amphetamines and barbiturates, but often there was delay in taking patients off them. He queried whether cocaine was needed when there were many adequate synthetics.

MR. H. S. GILES, Nottingham, suggested that the dangers of addiction made it undesirable to identify the contents on labels of dispensed medicines, as some people were demanding.

DR. T. D. WHITTET, London, mentioned mescaline and lysergic acid diethylamide as two uncontrolled drugs with potent effects. He believed there was room for some thought about future legislation.

DR. F. FISH, Glasgow, said there was a stigma in addiction and working definitions were a legal need. He doubted whether the Drinamyl tablets were as capable as had been claimed of giving increased physical capacity.

MR. L. MYERS, Edinburgh, said there was need of hospital centres for treatment of addiction.

A Social Problem Also

PROFESSOR ANDREW WILSON, Liverpool, said the British Medical Association had initiated a pilot survey on Merseyside and DR. C. WILSON had reported on investigations on local patients. However, the problem was more than simply professional. It was a grave social problem. He wished to pay a tribute to the Press, which had given a generous amount of space and had aided with a high sense of responsibility in the accounts of the Conference that had been published. PROFESSOR MACDONALD, replying, said that mescaline and lysergic acid diethylamide were not drugs of addiction. He saw no reason for the use of cocaine, and many years ago had suggested that it should be deleted from the pharmacopœia. He continued "If a doctor was using morphine for the relief of pain let him have all he needs." On the suggestion that Drinamyl resulted in increased physical capacity Professor MacDonald said he considered that it and similar drugs should be known as "antifatigue" drugs instead of physic energisers. Vinegar drinking had had its fashion. The present vogue in the United States of America was for a mixture of cider vinegar and honey.

In the Interdepartmental Report a great deal was made of the British view, not held by other countries, of the "stabilised addict." Professor MacDonald had met a few such cases. Many of the issues raised in the questions emphasised the lack of knowledge of basic body pharmacology and thera-

peutics. Treating patients was a complex task, and at the end of a lifetime one found how little one knew.

Dealing with slimming preparations, DR. JOHNSTON said that, apart from certain endocrine dysfunction, every ounce put into the body went through the mouth. "We are taking the easy way out," wanting the bottle of medicine, tablet or potion. There was a danger of losing the art of living."

MR. THOMAS considered that Mr. Stevens's question had implied that the amphetamine literature was limited. He disagreed with that suggestion. One paper had stated that 200,000 tablets of amphetamine had been dispensed in the Newcastle area and that 20 per cent. of patients taking them were either habituated or addicted. It would be better to have central guidance on the problem of disposal of Dangerous Drugs. If a forged prescription were received his preferred course would be to refer the matter to the police or the Home Office. His advice to any pharmacist who received a dentist's prescription for dexamphetamine was to refer the prescription back to the prescriber. He thought that there should be a panel of pharmacists to report back to the authorities at regular intervals in order to ensure that potential addictive drugs were "caught early."

WORLD TRADE

Colombian Imports.—According to Colombian Decree No. 2003, imports of zinc sulphate (Tariff No. 240f) and iron sulphate (Tariff No. 240g) are now subject to prior licensing by the Superintendencia Nacional de Importaciones.

French Anti-Dumping Duty on Ethyleneglycol.—France has put an anti-dumping duty of 22 centimes a kilo on ethyleneglycol imported from the United States.

Israel to Liberalise Some Imports.—Vitamin A, and cotton wool for medical purposes, have been added to the group of commodities, the importation of which into Israel has been freed.

Jordan's Health Service.—The Government of Jordan plans to import pharmaceutical products from Britain to the value of 200,000 dinars. Western Germany will supply medical aid. Those plans are connected with the Jordan Government's endeavours concerning free medical treatment.

Japanese Pharmaceutical Exports.—Japanese exports of pharmaceutical products in 1961 went up by 21 per cent. compared to 1960, and totalled U.S. \$23.1 millions. Imports, amounting to U.S. \$30 millions, registered a 46½ per cent. increase, principally due to a greater demand for hormone preparations, antibiotics, and poliomyelitis vaccine.

Italian Export Decision.—The Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has authorised the export of 10,670 quintals of tartrate (customs items number 23.05). Exports are being permitted for the period from July 1–December 31, to all the countries on the "Export List" (E.E.C. countries excluded). Of the 10,670 quintals, 9,440 quintals are of raw tartrate and 1,230 of wine dregs. Exports to E.E.C. countries are being granted automatically on dealers' request, the Ministry announces.

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26: Quiet conditions again ruled in all sections of the market. Such orders as were received were for small lots to meet urgent replacements only.

Sumatra BENZOIN was quoted somewhat lower between £18 10s. and £25 per cwt. Aleppy green CARDAMOMS were down by sixpence at 8s. per lb. COCHINEAL was extremely scarce on the spot, only the Canary Isles silver grey being offered at the advanced price of 11s. 6d. per lb. Portuguese ERGOT for shipment lost a further ninepence per lb. In AROMATIC SEEDS, CORIANDER turned easier for forward delivery. COCILLANA BARK was scarce and dearer on the spot with no forward offers. Quotations for African PAPAIN were about 26s. per lb., c.i.f. Black PEPPER advanced but white was steady. NUTMEGS (West Indian) were lower with the 80's down sixpence per lb. Offers of BEESWAX were scarce.

Among ESSENTIAL OILS, Brazilian BOIS DE ROSE was reduced 2s. per lb. on the spot. Ceylon and Formosan CITRONELLA reversed its upward trend by easing three-halfpence to three-pence per lb. LEMONGRASS was also easier on the spot by sixpence per lb. although shippers were asking three-pence more than in the previous week. EUCALYPTUS maintained its firm tone and prices ranged from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to content. Brazilian MENTHOL was sixpence per lb. lower for shipment despite a firmer tone in the American market; Formosan, on the other hand, went up by one shilling. LEMON was inclined to be firmer with less Californian being offered.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial, minimum terms, £92 per ton naked; 98-100 per cent. £88. If supplied in carboys and demijohns add £17 per ton; drums £7 extra; plus cost of containers returnable at seller's expense. 80 per cent. grades: technical £73 per ton and pure £79, minimum bulk terms.

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; CARBONATE, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical. 55s.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE. — One-cwt. lots 10d. per lb. for B.P.C. grade.

ANTIMONY SALTS. — CHLORIDE SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 2s. 6½d. lb.

BENZOIC ACID. — One cwt., 2s. 10d. per lb.; and SODIUM SALT, 2s. 8d. per lb.

BENZYL BENZOATE. — B.P. in 1-ton lots, 4s. 6d. per lb.

CETYL ALCOHOL. — Cosmetic grade about 3s. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CHALK. — Prepared powder B.P., £22 per ton for minimum 1-ton ex works.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

CHLOROCRESOL. — Pharmaceutical quality, 7s. 7d. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

CHRYSAROBIN. — Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 150s.

CREAM OF TARTAR. — Home trade: — One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4-cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.).

GALLIC ACID. — B.P., 10s. 6d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots. Technical grade 9s. 9d.

GLUCOSE. — Medicinal, B.P., POWDER, 66s. 6d. per cwt., delivered in 1-ton lots, 1-4 cwt., 69s.; 56-lb. bags, 36s. LIQUID, basic price, 48s. 6d. cwt.

IRON SALTS. — GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 5s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; SULPHATE, B.P., crystals, 10d. per lb. in 28-lb. lots: 1-cwt., 60s. per cwt., 5-cwt., 55s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. SULPHATE EXSICCATED, 1s. 6d. per lb. for 28-lb.; 1-cwt. 123s.; 5-cwt., 118s. per cwt., 1-cwt. fibre kegs free. Other packages extra. PHOSPHATE, B.P.C., 28-lb., 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d. PHOSPHATE B.P.C., 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb. OXIDE RED PRECIPITATED, B.P.C., 1949, 1-cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.; CARBONATE, SACCHARATED, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. — AMMONIUM CITRATE, scales, 8s. 10d. per kilo for 500-kilos; granular, 7s. per kilo. — AMMONIUM SULPHATE, 1-cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb. — QUININE CITRATE, 2s. 3d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin.

LACTIC ACID. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, 2s. 4d. per lb. for under 1-ton lots; 12 winchesters, 2s. 8d. per lb.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE. — Per cwt. LIGHT, 129s. or 121s. for 1-ton lots; HEAVY, 175s. for 1-cwt. lots; from 130s. to 135s. for 1-ton lots.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE. — One-cwt. kegs, 1s. 11d. per lb.

QUINIDINE. — For 15 kilos or 500 oz. or more: —

Home Trade	Per kilo	Per 100 oz.
QUINIDINE	s. d.	s. d.
SULPHATE ..	199 1	564 6
ALKALOID cryst. ..	260 8	739 1
ALKALOID precip. ..	263 9	747 9
HYDROCHLORIDE ..	223 0	632 1
HYDROBROMIDE ..	216 11	615 0
GLUCONATE ..	221 9	628 9

Prices include tins and cases and free delivery U.K.

QUININE. — 1,000-oz. lots: — ALKALOID 4s. 5d. per oz.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1932, 2s. 10½d.; SULPHATE, B.P., 1958, 3s. 2½d.; BISULPHATE, 2s. 11d.; DIHYDROCHLORIDE, 4s. 1d.; HYDROCHLORIDE, 3s. 8½d.; ETHYL CARBONATE, 4s. 11d.; HYDROBROMIDE, 3s. 7d. SALICYLATE, 4s. 7½d.

SAL PRUNELLA. — Balls, 3s. 10d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

SALICYLIC ACID. — One-cwt., 3s. 4½d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 2½d. per lb.

SODIUM ACETATE. — B.P.C., one cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.

SODIUM BENZOATE. — One-ton lots, 2s. 7½d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 2s. 9½d.

SODIUM BICARBONATE. — B.P., 1-cwt. bags, £18 per ton for 8-ton lots.

SODIUM BROMATE. — One-cwt., 9s. 9d. per lb.

SODIUM CARBONATE. — B.P.C. exsiccated, 70s. per cwt.; 5-cwt. 65s. per cwt.

SODIUM CHLORIDE. — B.P., 37s. 4d. per cwt. in sacks.

SODIUM FLUORIDE. — B.P.C. 1934, one-cwt. kegs, 3s. 6d. per lb.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE. — FLAKE, one-cwt. lots, 55s. per cwt.; STICKS, 4s. 1d. for 14-lb. tin.

SODIUM METABISULPHITE. — Granular, 1-cwt. lots, ninepence per lb.

SODIUM NITRITE. — B.P.C. One-cwt. kegs, 2s. 7d. per lb.

SODIUM PERBORATE. — (Per ton) £145 15s. in 1-cwt. kegs; £138 5s. in 1-cwt.

bags for B.P.C. (minimum 10 per cent. available oxygen). PERBORATE MONOHYDRATE testing 15 per cent. available oxygen is £309 15s.; TETRAHYDRATE from £131 15s. to £139 5s. per ton as to packing.

SODIUM PERCARBONATE. — (Per cwt.) 170s. 9d. (bags 7s. 6d. lower) for minimum 12½ per cent. available oxygen.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE. — B.P. (1-cwt.), 2s. 3d. lb.; ACID, B.P.C., 2s. 9d.

SODIUM SALICYLATE. — One-ton lots in bulk, 3s. 9d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 3s. 10d.; 1-cwt., 4s.

SODIUM SULPHATE. — B.P. from £15 to £29 per ton as to crystal. B.P. exsiccated about £66 per ton.

SODIUM SULPHIDE. — In 1-ton lots: Solid, £39 2s. 6d.; broken, £40 2s. 6d.; flake, £41 12s. 6d.; crystals, £30.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE. — Photographic crystals in paper-lined bags, £38 per ton.

SULPHOCARBONATES. — SODIUM PHENOSULPHONATE, B.P.C., 1949 (powder), 12s. 10d. per kilo in 50-kilo lots and crystals, 12s. 2d. per kilo. ZINC, B.P.C., 1949 is quoted at the same rate.

TANNIC ACID. — The B.P. levis, ex ether, 9s. per lb.; B.P. powder, 8s. 6d. (5-cwt. lots).

TARTARIC ACID. — (In kegs): 1-ton lots, 283s. per cwt.; 10-19 cwt., 286s., 5-9 cwt., 289s.; 1-4 cwt., 292s. Bags 8s. cwt. less. Crystals 7s. per cwt. more than powder and granular.

THEOBROMINE. — ALKALOID in less than 50-kilos, 44s. per kilo; — CALCIUM SALICYLATE (12½-kilos), 43s. 6d. per kilo; and — SODIUM SALICYLATE, 40s. 6d.

THEOPHYLLINE. — 12½-kilo lots: ALKALOID ANHYDROUS, 33s. per kilo and B.P., 32s. 9d.; AMINOPHYLLINE, 30s. per kilo, 12½ kilos, 31s. per kilo.

Industrial Chemicals, Solvents

ACETALDEHYDE. — The 100 per cent. is £122 per ton.

ACETATES. — Per ton, spot 1-ton lots: AMYL (technical), £254 and B.S.S., £256. BUTYL £159; ETHYL, £134; ISOBUTYL (80 per cent.), £128; ISOPROPYL, £129.

ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. — 12-ton lots £108 per ton, delivered U.K. in returnable drums; 2½-ton, £112.

ACETONE. — One-ton lots spot, £79 per ton in drums.

N-BUTYL ALCOHOL. — One-ton lots, £141 10s. per ton and one-drum lots, £148 10s. per ton. SECONDARY, £130.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE. — In 40-gall. drums, 1 ton and under 2 tons, £83 15s.; 4 tons and upwards, £82 5s.

ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL. — Technical grade (99 per cent.) in tank car lots from 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 10½d. per gall.; anhydrous in 45 gall. drum lots is 7s. 3d.

METHYL ETHYL KETONE. — One-ton lots, £131 10s. per ton.

NAPHTHALENE. — Contract prices per ton for phthalic makers are around £39 2s. 6d., per ton, naked ex works.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE. — Domestic material quoted at £106 per ton.

PHTHALATES. — Prices (per ton) one-ton lots: DIBUTYL, £191; DI-ISOBUTYL, £184; DI-ETHYL, £179; DI-METHYL, £168.

STEARATES. — Spot prices for minimum 1-ton lots: — ALUMINIUM (all grades), 253s. 6d. per cwt. CALCIUM (precipitated), 243s. 6d. LEAD (30 per cent.), 223s. 6d.; MAGNESIUM (standard), 272s. and (superfine), 302s.; ZINC, 226s. to 286s. as to grade.

Crude Drugs

ACONITE. — Spot: Spanish *napellus*, 2s. 9d. per lb.

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 12s. 3d., c.i.f.

ALOE. — Cape primes, spot, 170s. per cwt.; shipment, 162s. 6d. to 165s., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, 385s.; shipment, 360s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR 180s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 153s. 6d. to 160s., c.i.f., as to quality.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 19s. 6d. to 25s. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 11s. on spot. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d. duty paid. TOLU: B.P., from 10s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.

BELLADONNA. — LEAVES, 0.6 per cent. 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid. ROOT, testing over 0.5 per cent. 1s. 10d. per lb.

BENZOIN.—Sumatra block, spot £18 10s. to £25 per cwt. as to quality.

BUCHU. — Spot, 4s. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 10d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

CAMPHOR. — B.P. powder nominally 3s. 10½d. per lb. in bond. No c.i.f. offers.

CAPSICUMS. — East African on stalk, 150s. per cwt.; Ethiopian, 145s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, 8s. per lb., spot; shipment, 7s. 1½d., c.i.f.

CASCARA. — Spot, 225s. per cwt.; new crop for shipment, 200s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE. — Roman-type, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per lb.

CHERRY BARK. — Thin natural, 1s. 7d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 5½d., c.i.f.

CHILLIES. — Nigerian, 180s. per cwt. Mombasa, 260s.; Zanzibar, 170s.

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 3s. per lb. for standard grade; shipment, 2s. 8½d., c.i.f.

COCHINEAL.—Canary Isles black-brilliant nominal; Silver-grey, 11s. 6d. per lb. Peruvian, silver-grey nominal.

COCILLANA.—Bark, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. on the spot.

COLOCYNTH PULP. — Spot, 1s. 11d. per lb., no c.i.f. offers.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 7d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 3d., c.i.f.

ERGOT. — Spot, East European, 7s. 3d. per lb., nominal; Portuguese, 8s. 9d., c.i.f.

FRANGULA. — Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt., nominal. New-crop prices awaited.

GENTIAN.—Awaiting new crop offers.

GINGER. — (Per cwt.). African spot 435s.; shipment, 420s. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 630s., nominal; shipment, not offered. Cochín, spot, 200s.; shipment, 195s., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 147s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, about 90s. per cwt.; shipment, 70s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA. — Spot: Colombian, 65s. per lb., ex wharf. Shipment (c.i.f.): Colombian, 59s. 6d. per lb.; Costa Rican, 80s., nominal. Nicaraguan and Brazilian not quoted.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Hungarian, 95s. per cwt., spot.

KARAYA. — No. 1 gum, spot nominal; No. 2, 275s. per cwt.

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots delivered, free drums.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED. — Whole, 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian 65s. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s. 6d.; Persian, 52s. 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 6s. 3d. per lb.

MACE. — Whole pale blade, 21s. per lb. spot.

MALEFERN.—Root for shipment quoted at 75s. per cwt., c.i.f.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 50s. per lb. duty paid; September-October shipment, 42s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian, 29s. in bond; 27s. 6d., c.i.f. Formosan, 31s. in bond; September shipment, 29s. 6d., c.i.f.

MERCURY.—About £61 10s. per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 7s. 3d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 4s. 9d.; defectives, 4s.

NUX VOMICA.—Cochin, 75s. per cwt. on the spot.

ORANGE PEEL. — Spot: Sweet ribbon, 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11½d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon, 1s. 3d.

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt.

PAPAIN.—No. 1, 30s. per lb., spot. For shipment: Congo, 26s. 6d., c.i.f.; East African, 26s., c.i.f.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quality; shipment, 2s. 11½d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 6½d.; shipment, 2s. 4d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 310s. per cwt. spot; shipment, dearer at 315s., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT. — Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 616s. per cwt. nominal; shipment, 500s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM. — *Emodi* for shipment, 225s. per cwt., c.i.f.; *Peltatum*, 365s. per cwt., spot.

PYRETHRUM. — Extracts—partially dewaxed, 25 per cent. pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. to 65s. 6d. per lb.; deo'olourised dewaxed, 20 per cent., 66s. 6d. to 59s. 4d. per lb.

QUASSIA.—Spot 57s. 6d. per cwt.

QUILLAIA.—Spot 230s. per cwt. nominal. Shipment no offers.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small rounds from 4s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON. — Mancha superior, 160s. to 165s. per lb. spot.

SARSAPARILLA. — Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s. 1d., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). ANISE.—Syrian, 280s., in bond. CARAWAY. — Dutch, 157s. 6d., duty paid. CELERY.—Indian, 265s.; September-October shipment, 245s., c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Moroccan, 55s., duty paid; Indian, 54s.; Moroccan for September-October shipment, 39s. 6d., c.i.f. CUMIN.—Cyprian, 165s.; Iranian, 160s., duty paid; shipment, Iranian, 132s. 6d., c.i.f. DILL.—Indian, 85s.; shipment, 64s., c.i.f. FENNEL.—Indian, 115s.; shipment, 112s. 6d., c.i.f. FENUGREEK.—Moroccan, 62s. 6d., duty paid; shipment, 46s., c.i.f. MUSTARD.—English, 65s. to 80s., according to quality.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). *Tinnevely* LEAVES, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 1½d.; prime No. 2 1s. 9d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 2½d. Pods: hand-picked, spot 2s. 1d.; manufacturing limited stocks 1s. 8d. *Alexandria* pods: Manufacturing, 2s.; hand-picked, small lots from 5s. 3d. to 8s. as to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—Continental LEAVES 85s. per cwt. spot.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger quoted at 162s. 6d. per cwt. spot; shipment, 159s., c.i.f.

WAXES. — (Per cwt.). BEES'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 470s.; shipment, 465s., c.i.f. Abyssinian for shipment, 390s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 430s.; shipment, 385s., c.i.f. CANDELILLA, spot, 485s.; forward, 460.; landed. CARNAUBA, fatty grey, spot, 355s.; shipment, 315s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 600s.; shipment, 565s., c.i.f.

WITCH HAZEL LEAVES.—Spot, 2s. 11d. lb.

Essential and Expressed Oils

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE.—Chinese, 19s. 3d. per lb., spot; afloat 19s., c.i.f.; shipment, September, 18s. 9d., c.i.f.

ARACHIS. — Spot, 2-5 ton lots naked ex mill, £128 per ton.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 75s. per lb.

BOIS DE ROSE.—Brazilian, 23s. per lb. on the spot, c.i.f., 22s. 6d.

BIRCH TAR.—Rectified, 8s. per lb.

CADE.—Spanish, 2s. per lb. for drum lots.

CAMPHOR, WHITE. — Chinese, 2s. 3d., duty paid, per lb.; shipment, 1s. 10d.

CARDAMOM.—English-distilled unquoted; imported, 260s. per lb.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £145 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CEDARWOOD.—Rectified 6s. per lb. on the spot.

CHAMOMILE.—Smalls 640s. per lb.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 7s. 7½d.; shipment, 7s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, 10s. 6d. in bond, shipment, 9s. 3d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 9s. 1d., c.i.f.; spot 9s. 9d. in bond.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf spot, 8s. 1½d. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 6s. 11d., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87-88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

CUMIN.—English distilled oil, 85s. per lb.

DILL.—Imported, 38s. per lb., spot.

EUCALYPTUS.—B.P., 5s. and 5s. 6d. per lb. on spot for 70-75 and 80-85 respectively.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 95s. to 110s. per lb. on the spot.

JUNIPER. — B.P.C. 1949 oil is from 15s. per lb. JUNIPER WOOD, from 5s.

LAVANDIN.—From 9s. 6d. per lb. as to quality.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 12s. per lb.; September, 10s. 6d., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—Spot about 22s. 6d. per gall. in drums ex wharf; shipment, £225 per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b., Spanish port.

PEPPERMINT. — *Arvensis*: Chinese spot, 21s. 6d.; shipment, 18s. 6d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 9s. 3d.; September-October shipment, 8s. 9d., c.i.f. *Piperita*: Italian, 48s. per lb. spot, American from 26s. to 28s. per lb. as to make.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 9s. per lb. spot.

SANDALWOOD. — Spot Mysore, 145s. per lb.; forward, East Indian, 134s., c.i.f.

TANGERINE.—From 38s. 6d. per lb.

VETIVERT.—Bourbon spot, 95s. to 105s. per lb.; shipment, 95s., c.i.f.

WINTERGREEN.—Natural, 35s. per lb.

YLANG-YLANG. — Best oil quoted about 145s. lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 25: The price of RIBOFLAVIN was boosted \$3 to \$36 a kilo. Lower per lb. among CRUDE DRUGS were re-sale COPAIBA BALSAM at 65 cents, down three cents; PODOPHYLLUM at 38 cents, down two cents; LOBELIA HERB at 75 cents, down 20 cents; and Curaçao ALOES at 43 cents, down two cents. IPECACUANHA for re-sale was higher at \$9.25 per lb., up 25 cents. PEPPERMINT OIL advanced to make the natural \$4.85 per lb., up 20 cents. Lower per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were re-sale LEMONGRASS at \$2.50, down 70 cents; BOIS DE ROSE, \$3.40 (down 25 cents); SPEARMINT, \$3.15 (10 cents); Bourbon GERANIUM, \$17 (50 cents); NUTMEG, \$8.50 (50 cents); and artificial SASSAFRAS, 36 cents (two cents).

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SPECIAL OFFER!



Your opportunity to prepare for the winter at special prices on
FENOX Nasal Drops · FENOX SPRAY · STREPSILS

6 DOZEN (ASSORTED OR OTHERWISE) AT 12 FOR THE PRICE OF 10

FENOX 16/8 DOZEN

FENOX SPRAY 20/- DOZEN

STREPSILS 13/11 DOZEN

3 DOZEN (ASSORTED OR OTHERWISE) AT 12 FOR THE PRICE OF 11

FENOX 18/4 DOZEN

FENOX SPRAY 22/- DOZEN

STREPSILS 15/3 DOZEN

Minimum order for any one product: 1 dozen

There is no limit to the number of orders during the Special Offer period.

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Wholesale Division, Boots Pure Drug Co, Ltd, Station Street, Nottingham (Tel: 56111)
and 71 Fleet Street, London E.C.4 (Tel: FLEet Street 0111)



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Very generous bonus offers are available for these fast-selling throat lozenges. Make sure of your winter stock now, at really advantageous terms.

If you have not already had details, please let us know without delay.

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MERCK SHARP & DOHME LIMITED, HODDESDON, HERTS

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PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," September 12

- Pharmaceutical preparations containing D-glucosides*, CIBA, Ltd., 909,279.
- Process of an apparatus for producing pentaerythritol*, Montecatini Soc. Generale Per L'Industria Mineraria & Chimica, 909,605.
- Method for the solubilisation of organic compounds*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 909,606.
- Dialdehyde polysaccharide-acrylamide derivatives*, Miles Laboratories, Inc., 909,607.
- Benzene-sulphonyl-ureas*, C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, G.m.b.H., 909,380.
- 18-oxygenated steroids and process for their synthesis*, CIBA, Ltd., 909,261.
- 18-oxygenated steroids and process for their manufacture*, CIBA, Ltd., 909,263.
- Benzothiadiazine derivatives*, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 909,687.
- Composition and method for the sequestering of compounds of iron*, Pfister Chemical Works, Inc., 909,596.
- Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives and processes for the production thereof*, Syntex, S.A., 909,614.
- Steroids*, Lepetit, S.p.A., 909,306.
- Estrogen derivatives and therapeutic compositions*, Francesco Vismara, S.p.A., and A. Ercoli, 909,662.
- Steroids*, G. D. Searle & Co., 909,373.
- Steroid products and process of preparing them*, Soc. Farmaceutici Italia, 909,201.
- Production of boron compounds*, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., 909,390.
- Pesticidal preparations and method of preserving fish from animal parasites*, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 909,234.
- Organo-tin compounds*, Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, N.V., 909,392.
- Selective herbicides and process for their manufacture*, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., 909,372.
- Method of and preparation for treating wool*, R. J. Fitzgerald, 909,385.
- Production of esters*, Monsanto Chemical Co., 909,300.
- Growth promoting compositions*, Upjohn Co., 909,256.
- Insecticidal compositions*, A. J. Courtier and P. P. Schriber, 909,304.
- Stabilisation of 1,2,3,4,7,7-hexachloro-bicyclo-(2,2,1) - 2 - heptene - 5,6 - bis - oxymethylene sulphite*, Hooker Chemical Corporation, 909,587.
- Mycobacteriostatic compositions*, Monsanto Chemical, Ltd., 909,599.
- Aromatic sulphenyl-phosphorous thioates and process for their production*, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G., 909,325.
- Cyanoasymmetrical thiazines and the preparation thereof*, American Cyanamid Co., 909,665.
- Preparation of a halogenated Diels-Alder type of insecticide*, Hooker Chemical Corporation, 909,588.
- Photographic cameras*, Voigtlander, A.G., 909,456.
- Reflex camera*, Agfa, A.G., 909,242.
- Photographic cameras*, Kamera-Und Kinowerke Dresden Veb, 909,488.
- British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s. 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from October 24.

WILLS

- MR. R. G. DRUMMOND, M.P.S., The Craggs, Major's Place, Falkirk, Stirlings, left personal estate in England and Scotland valued at £25,253.
- MR. A. H. EDOB, M.P.S., 11 Salisbury Road, Werrington, Peterborough, Northants, left £2,660 (£2,602 net).
- MR. C. PALMER, M.P.S., 154 Hockley Road, Rayleigh, Essex, left £29,224 (£28,321 net).
- MR. A. W. TURNER, M.P.S., 14 Newerne Street, Lydney, Glos, left £22,756 (£22,405 net).
- MR. J. B. URWIN, M.P.S., Dungen, 84 Brook Lane, Warsash, Southampton, left £6,910 (£4,577 net).
- MR. A. VENABLES, M.P.S., 334 Boldmere Road, Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks, left £5,158 (£3,987 net).
- MRS. EMMIE P. WAUD, M.P.S., Long Acres, Wood Lane, Wickersley, nr. Rotherham, Yorks, left £16,108 (£16,065 net).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," August 30

- For insecticides, disinfectants and preparations for killing weeds, but not including sheep and cattle dips or any goods of the same description* (5)
- Device with word VITAX, B833,808, by Vitax, Ltd., Ormskirk, Lancs.
- For insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and weed-killing preparations* (5)
- SANSPO, 834,154, by Plant Protection, Ltd., London, S.W.1, and Yalding, Kent.
- For tampons* (5)
- TAMIKINS, 834,448, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.
- For pharmaceutical products* (5)
- BRINALDIX, 834,681, by Sandoz Products, Ltd., Horsforth, Leeds, Yorks.
- For photographic instruments and apparatus and electric and electronic photo-flash apparatus* (9)
- Device with words A BRAYHEAD PRODUCT, THE HILITE, B817,896, by Brayhead (Ascot), Ltd., Ascot, Berks.
- For scientific and electrical apparatus and instruments; photographic, cinematographic, optical apparatus and instruments, etc., and parts* (9)
- PLANITOP, 828,713, by Zeiss-Aerotopograph, G.m.b.H., Munich, 27, Bavaria, Germany.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 5

- For chemical products and sensitised materials, all for use in photography* (1)
- DALCOPY, 825,646, by Nederlandsche Fotografische Industrie, N.V., Soest, Holland.
- For enzymes, being chemical products for use in agriculture, horticulture and forestry* (1)
- ALFODEX, 832,179, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex.
- For chemical products used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry; manures and fertilisers; and chemical products for use in accelerating the formation of compost for agricultural and horticultural purposes* (1)
- MAGNA-GRO, 833,570, by Aubrey Goldsmith, London, N.W.8.
- For cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations, perfumes and soaps (non-medicated)* (3)
- MINER'S LIKE NATURAL, 810,593, MINER'S COOL BEIGE, 810,597, MINER'S SMOOTHIE, 810,965, by Miners Make-Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.
- For soaps, perfumes, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices* (3)
- YVES SAINT LAURENT, B830,083, by Yves Saint Laurent, A.G., Zug, Canton of Zug, Switzerland.
- For soaps and detergents, all for washing milk churns* (3)
- CANDET, 829,548, by British Hydrological Corporation, London, S.W.19.
- For cleaning and polishing preparations (none being for use on leather), abrasives, soaps, washing preparations, bleaching preparations for laundry and domestic purposes; starch, starch products and colouring matters, all for laundry purposes; and stain-removing preparations* (3)
- DIACORA, 831,397, by Nicco-Werk, G.m.b.H., Beuel/Rhine, Germany.
- For soaps, perfumes and non-medicated toilet preparations, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions and dentifrices* (3)
- FIREWORKS, 833,853, by Henena Rubinstein, Ltd., London, W.1.
- For veterinary preparations* (5)
- MEDIC, B794,074, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.
- For porous surgical plasters* (5)
- LINDA, B811,870, by Ahali Drug Store, Baghdad, Iraq.
- For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of the skin* (5)
- SULFODERM, B822,631, by Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, A.G., Munich, 23, Germany.
- For soluble preparations containing iron, for pharmaceutical purposes* (5)
- SOLUFERA, 822,753, by A.B. Astra, Apotekarnes Kemiska Fabriker, Södertälje, Sweden.
- For pharmaceutical substances and preparations, dietetic preparations, disinfectants, pesticides and herbicides* (5)
- RAVERON, 825,720, by Robapharm, A.G., Basle, 6, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations; medical and surgical plasters; materials prepared for bandaging; preparations for killing plants and destroying vermin; sterilising compounds and disinfectants (5)

OPTANOX, 825,762, by Byk-Gulden-Lomborg, Chemische Fabrik, G.m.b.H., Konstanz, Germany.

For deodorants, antiperspirants; medicated creams for the skin, medicated bath preparations and medicated ointments (5)

DANAE, 826,436, by Dana (England), Ltd., London, S.W.1.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations (5)

RUBONORM, 827,777, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3. METERDOS, B829,339, by West Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Hove, 3, Sussex.

For all goods containing vitamin B (5)

WILLO-B-VIT, B831,022, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8, and Epsom, Surrey.

For all goods (5)

WILLODYCIN, WILLOCOMBIN, 831,023-24, by Willows Francis, Ltd., London, E.8, and Epsom, Surrey. SUSTADIL, 831,122, by Vantorex, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics.

For pharmaceutical substances and preparations for treatment of the skin (5)

DERMINORM, 831,211, by Norma Chemicals, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For antibiotics (5)

SORBOMYCIN, 831,058, by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, E.2.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the treatment of nasal infections and complaints (5)

RHINOX, 831,375, by Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., London, N.W.10.

For liquids, ointments, and creams, all being medicated antiseptic preparations for human use (5)

MILTON-AID, 833,245, by Milton Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances, all in tablet form (5)

SUNIS-TAB, 833,342, by Winthrop Group, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For chemical preparations for killing weeds (5)

LEY-CORNOX, 833,449, by Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.

For pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations (5)

HEPTLAM, 833,687, by Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

For photographic apparatus and instruments and parts and fittings (9)

EURALUX, 825,445, by Ferrania, S.p.A., Milan, Italy.

For tripods for cameras and for other photographic apparatus (9)

Device with word SUSIS, 833,381, by A. Schroder & Soehne, Sundern, Sauerland, Western Germany.

For hot-water bottles made wholly or principally of rubber, artificial rubber or of plastics (21)

RELANCE, 806,380, by W. W. Haffenden, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," September 12

For detergents (not for use in industrial or manufacturing processes) (3)

POSH, B817,801, by Glass Manufacturers' Federation, London, W.1. BRILTAK, 819,286, by Diversy (U.K.), Ltd., London, W.1.

For all goods (3)

Device, 831,861, by Betterwear Products, Ltd., Romford, Essex. CEF 600, B834,046, by Larsons Produkte, A.G., Glarus, Switzerland.

For non-medicated toilet preparations, cosmetic preparations and preparations for the hair (3)

EPSILON, 828,307, by Hans Schwarzkopf, Hamburg-Altona, Germany.

For cosmetics (3)

DYMANIC, 834,300, by Dymanic Products, Bournemouth, Hants.

For toilet preparations (not medicated), toilet articles, and cosmetic preparations, all for sale in the United Kingdom otherwise than for export but not excluding goods for export to the Irish Republic (3)

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the finest baby-teat
in the world—now you can stock it*

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Lewis Woolf Griptight Ltd., the largest manufacturer
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have now perfected a teat which must be the finest ever made.
It is superior to anything they have yet supplied.

This is what makes Claritex so much better for modern baby-feeding:

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* **Claritex** teats are hygienically smooth inside. No stale milk can collect there and they are easily reversible for cleaning.

* *Every Claritex teat is supplied in a uncrushable plastic box, which can be used as a hygienic container when the teat is not in use.*



**Your sales of Claritex are supported by an
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Injections	500,000 U.	1 vial	9/-	6/9
	500,000 U.	10 vials	80/-	60/-
	1,000,000 U.	1 vial	12/6	9/6
	1,000,000 U.	10 vials	...	...	...	...	...	115/-	86/-
Tablets	250,000 U.	20's	...	...	...	...	...	22/6	17/-
	250,000 U.	100's	...	...	...	...	...	105/-	79/-
	1,500,000 U.	8's	...	...	...	...	...	55/-	41/-
	1,500,000 U.	50's	...	...	...	...	...	320/-	240/-

Intramuscular Injections for urinary tract and other systemic infections. Tablets for gastrointestinal infections.

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COLOMYCIN

‘... the best antibiotic so far available...’

against *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*

‘It (COLOMYCIN) is clinically effective in the treatment of infections due to *Ps. pyocyanea* and is thought to be the best antibiotic so far available for this purpose.

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The particular merit of COLOMYCIN is in the field of gastroenteritis, urinary tract and other systemic infections, especially those cases which have been found resistant to antibiotics in common use.

*Latest reference—
 Brit. med. J., (1962) 2, 161.

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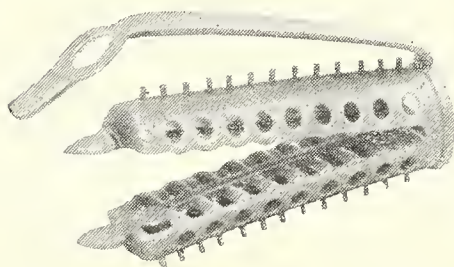
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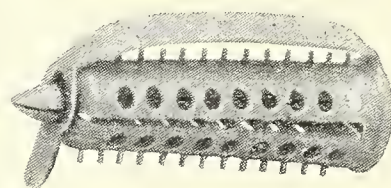
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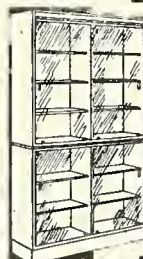
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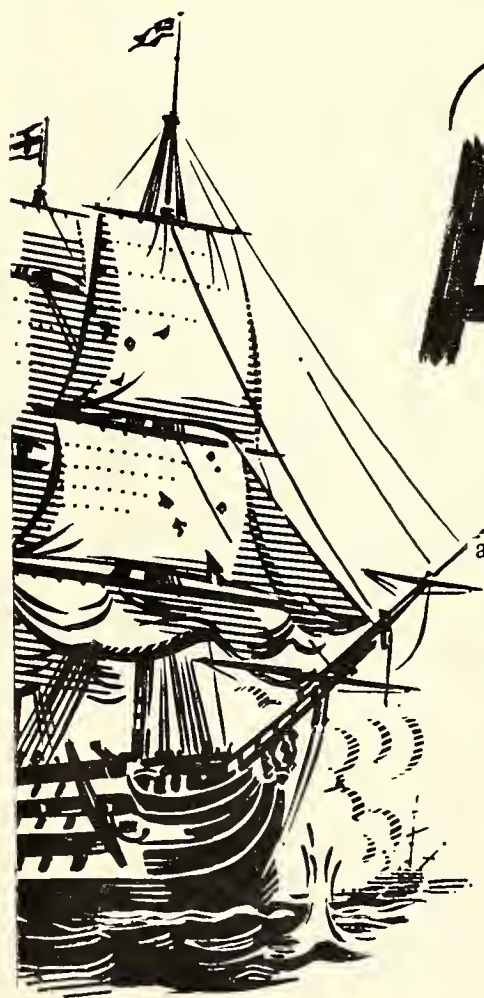
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Directors: Geo.H. Gascoigne (*Chairman*), H. A. H. Crowther (*Managing*), J. A. C. Kingston, G. A. Pilkington

28th September, 1962.


TO : Retail Pharmacists

FROM: Dr. H. A. H. Crowther

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Now here is an important announcement . . . we have appointed Scott & Bowne Limited as distributors of NAPISAN in the United Kingdom. I believe this will be welcomed by all chemists, for the representatives of Scott & Bowne are well received whenever they call and the Scott & Bowne organisation has a long record of prompt service, good delivery and excellent co-operation with the pharmacist. You will shortly receive from Scott & Bowne an up-to-date price list - will you please note the revised prices for NAPISAN effective 1st October?

The team of scientists which produced NAPISAN have now completed work on another project - the sterilisation of feeding bottles - and have produced NOBACTIN available from Scott & Bowne or from wholesalers as from 1st October. Full technical details on NOBACTIN will be in the post to you shortly.


H. A. H. Crowther, Ph. D.
... Managing Director.

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IS NOW REDUCED IN PRICE BY 20%

EFFECTIVE FROM 1ST OCTOBER

IS NOW AVAILABLE IN 125mg PAEDIATRIC TABLETS

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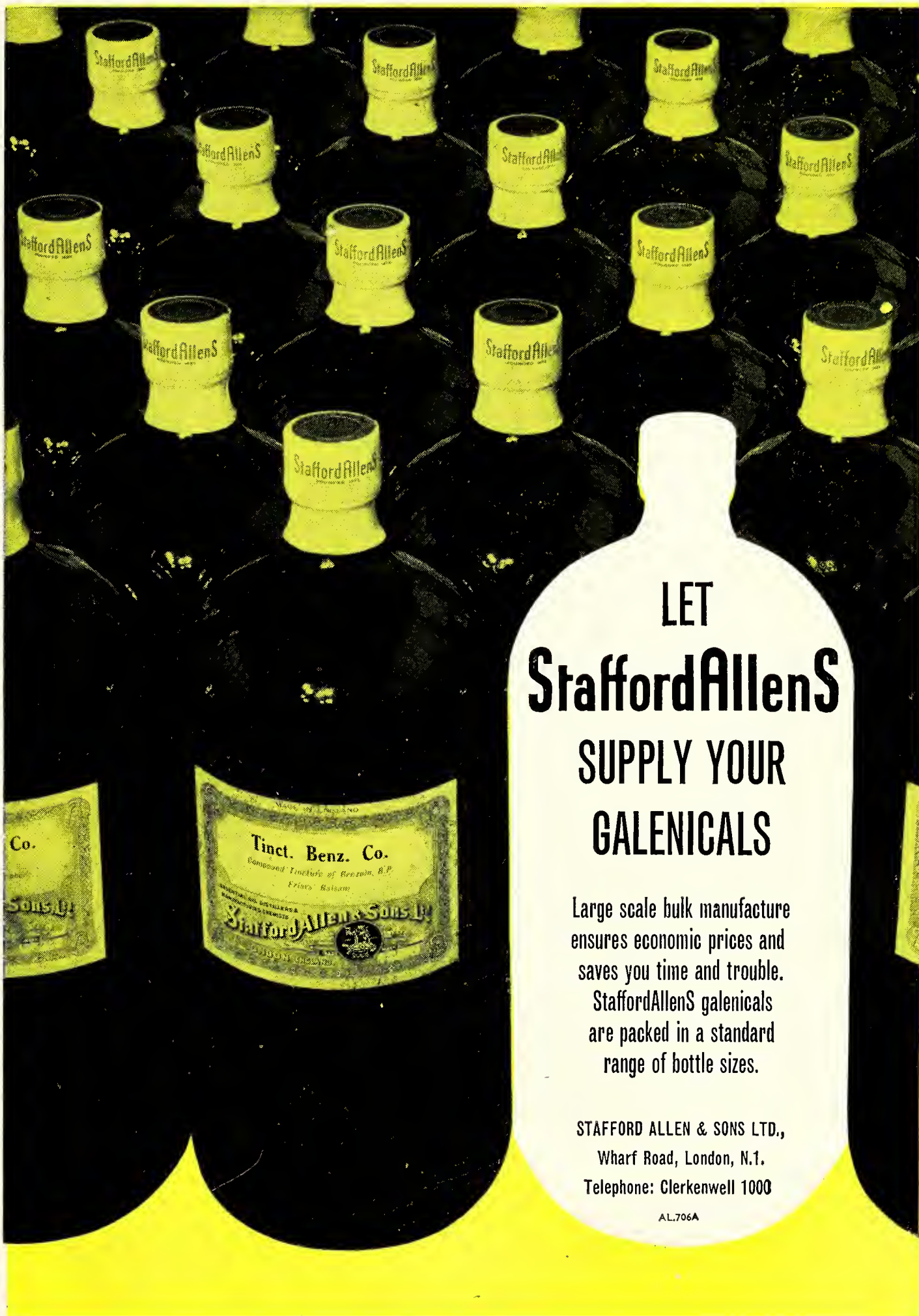
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On and after October 1, 1962 owing to the continuing increase in costs for executing small orders, it is no longer possible for us to accept these of lesser value than £3 (THREE POUNDS) excluding Purchase Tax.

Whilst we much regret the necessity for taking this action, the very wide range of our products, MANY WITH CONTROLLED DISTRIBUTION, should enable Chemists to place orders to the value stated without inconvenience.

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NO 1

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21/6



TO CHRISTMAS PROFITS



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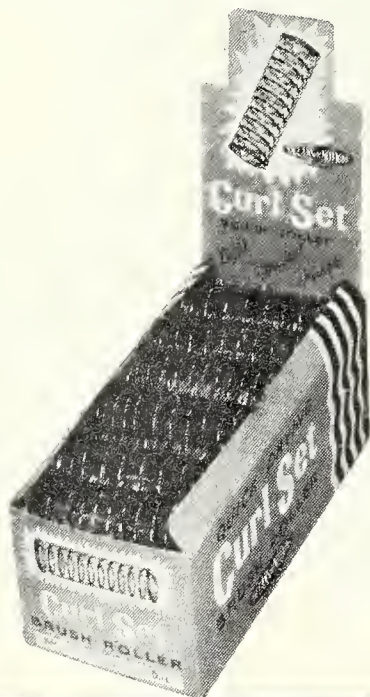
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710969	-	-	-	„ 21
686312	-	-	-	„ 27
710970	-	-	-	„ 27

SUBA-SEAL

Rubber and Plastic Hot Water
Bottles, Bathing Caps, Baby Feeding
Requisites, Closures and Packaging,
etc.

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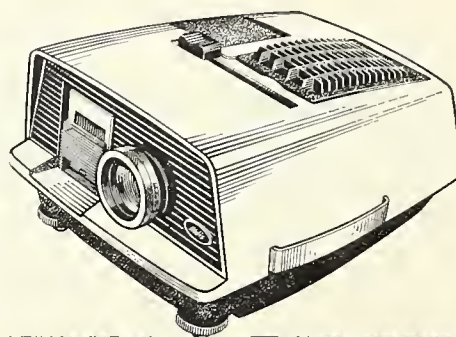
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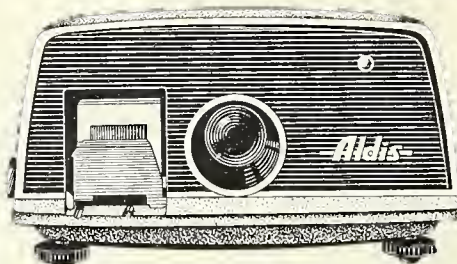
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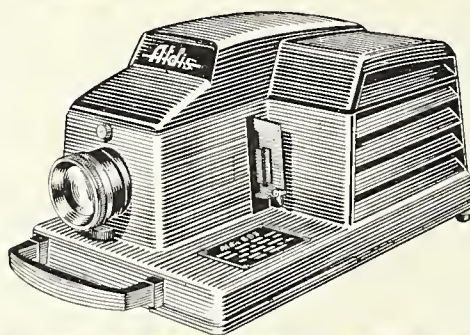
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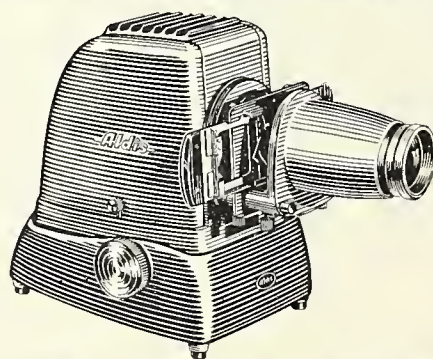
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£22 2 6

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500 w. lamp (extra) £2 6 0

**ALDIS****ALDIS 5-STAR 1000**

Blower-cooled 1,000 w. projector, complete with 10 cm. f/2.8 anastigmat lens and 2" x 2" slide carrier.

£29 18 6

With 15 cm. lens **£34 2 6**

750 w. lamp (extra) £2 13 0

1,000 w. lamp (extra) £3 2 0

THE WORLD'S FINEST
COLOUR SLIDE PROJECTORS

Distributed by

NEVILLE BROWN

NEVILLE BROWN & CO., LTD., LONDON, W.1

Tel: LAngham 7161

-new look for 2 famous L'Oreal products!



Popular L'Oreal Bleach * **and new formula Tress**
both get exciting modern packs plus nationwide advertising designed to
shift stocks off your shelves faster, push your profits higher...

From June 1962 to April 1963, L'Oreal Bleach takes regular spaces in the big circulation newspapers — Sunday Pictorial and Daily Mirror, as well as Woman, Woman's Mirror and Honey. Your customers will want to see L'Oreal Bleach in your shop, and when they do they'll be sold on the gay good looks of the new quality pack.

From June 1962 to March 1963, millions of readers of Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm, Woman's Mirror, Daily Mirror and Sunday

Express will all be told over and over again about the important difference in Tress—a new French formula which gives hair the fullness that's needed for modern styles. Women will be persuaded to try New Tress and see how it really does make sets last twice as long and condition hair to shining beauty.

* *Gaily packed L'Oreal Bleach and New Tress deserve a good place on your shelves — stock up now and see how soon they leave you with profits that jump up and up!*

NEW PRICES L'OREAL BLEACH

Retail Price 3/- per carton
Trade Price 18/5 per dozen cartons
plus tax

NEW TRESS

Small Size
Retail Price 1/10 per bottle
Trade Price 10/9 per dozen bottles
plus tax
Large Size
Retail Price 3/- per bottle
Trade Price 18/5 per dozen bottles
plus tax

WHO BUT PIFCO

MAKES BRITAIN'S MOST WANTED HAIRDRYERS!

More and more women are reaching for them

Hi-Speed Hairdryer... Dries Hair Fastest79/6

Princess Hairdryer... Whisper-quiet, feather light.....68/6

Princess Ensemble.... Hairdryer, Adjustable Stand,
Hood, Hose and Comb Attachment **£5-12-6**

Heavily advertised to 46,156,000 newspaper readers



NICHOLAS PRODUCTS LIMITED ARE PLEASED
TO ANNOUNCE THESE COMPETITION RESULTS

WAFt DISPLAY COMPETITION No.3

1st PRIZE OF £30 TO

H. F. Glover, MPS, 55 Elm Road,
New Malden, Surrey.

2nd PRIZE OF £20 TO

R. E. Perry, Corner Stores,
99 Sandford Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

3rd PRIZE OF £16 TO

E. Flowers, H. N. Dickson,
7a Southgate Parade, Crawley, Sussex.

WAFt DISPLAY COMPETITION No.4

1st PRIZE OF £30 TO

J. Stanley Holmes, MPS,
442 Anlaby Road, Hull, Yorkshire.

2nd PRIZE OF £20 TO

J. E. Baldock, High Street,
Borough Green, Kent.


3rd PRIZE OF £16 TO

W. & M. M. Tyson, Chemists,
Send, Surrey.

'WAFt FOR NAPPIES' A BIG SUCCESS

Young mothers everywhere are hearing about and trying Waf for nappies. Advertising in the DAILY MIRROR, specialised BABY MAGAZINES and widespread SAMPLING is spreading the news *fast!* The baby market is a consistent, high-spending one. Keep Waf permanently and attractively displayed. You'll find mothers will try it—and go on buying it.

WAFt FOR NAPPIES WAFt FOR PROFIT

A NICHOLAS  PRODUCT



THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 178

September 29, 1962

No. 4311

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PUBLISHED BY

MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.,
at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2
Telephone: Central 6563

Telegrams: Chemicus, Estrand, London

 MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

 MORGAN BROTHERS (PUBLISHERS), LTD. 1962

GLASGOW: 160 Nether Auldhouse Road, S.3. Phone: Langside 2679.
LEEDS, 16: 32 Wynford Rise, West Park. Phone: Leeds 67 8438.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 89 Woodland Avenue, Tettenhall Wood.
Phone: Wolverhampton 52301.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

which includes The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year
Book, £3 10s. Single copies 1s. 3d. each (postage 5d.).

Now appearing in the national press, women's and family magazines... added reasons for keeping up those OSTERMILK and FAREX displays

Packs and Trade Prices

OSTERMILK

1 doz. x 1-lb. tins 43/-
2 doz. or 3 doz. 1-lb. tins
£2. 0. 3 per doz.
4 doz. x 1-lb. tins or more
£1. 18. 6 per doz.
(Glaxo 'top-profit' parcels)

FAREX

1 doz. x 10 oz. cartons 14/5
2 doz. x 10 oz. cartons 27/-
(a Glaxo 'top-profit' parcel)

Healthy happy babies grow so quickly in the first few months that every day brings new excitement, new achievements for you to marvel at...

First your baby is contented with milk alone—your own or Ostermilk. Given in the same secure cradle of your arms they're both as satisfying. But soon, at about 12 weeks, your baby will take another step forward with the first taste of Farex.

The happiest way to wean your baby

Farex is made by Glaxo. You will have chosen Farex for weaning your baby because it is made by Glaxo Laboratories, a name you know is trusted by doctors and nurses on all matters of health. Farex is a perfectly balanced weaning food specially formulated by nutritional experts at Glaxo.

Farex is so good. Farex is a mixture of three cereals which provides vitamins, calcium, iron and other elements. It is simple to use, needs no cooking. Just mix into boiled milk, or with Ostermilk, for the smoothest food all babies love.

Some babies, are little ones who have strong likes and dislikes. It doesn't matter if they reject a food you offer them—when they're

having Farex. Give Farex at least once a day and you need have no worries about balancing the diet as your baby grows.

How to wean your baby. There is nothing difficult about weaning, but a happy start will set the pattern for future mealtimes... Well, the great day has come! Choose a feed-time at which your baby is hungriest. Mix up a little Farex thinly, and sweeten it. First give some milk (it's no good trying to interest a hungry baby in something new, you'll discover) then pop a spoonful of Farex into baby's mouth. Every one reacts differently to this new experience. The chances are, after thinking about it for a little, your baby will love Farex. Some babies, though, will refuse anything new. Don't worry, try again the next day. In a few days your baby will be looking forward to Farex.

Vary your baby's diet. As your baby grows use Farex to introduce other foods and flavours. Stir yolk of a lightly boiled egg into the breakfast Farex. For other meals you can mix Farex with soups, meat extracts, vegetables. For puddings add mashed



ripe banana, apple, honey, chocolate. Farex softens the flavours of other foods and gives them a nice, creamy consistency.

A word about Ostermilk. Ostermilk is the finest alternative to breast milk. It is made from milk

specially selected for its quality and is fortified with extra vitamin D and iron. When it is made up Ostermilk is nearer to breast milk than cow's milk. And Ostermilk is always fresh.

Because of this, babies who are bottle-fed with Ostermilk thrive just as well as breast-fed babies. Lots of mothers change from breast to bottle feeding after the first few weeks. So if you can't feed your own baby trust Ostermilk—more babies are brought up on it than on any other milk food.



A healthy future. Remember your baby needs protecting from once-fearful diseases. Don't neglect vaccination and immunisation. It's quite likely, though you won't know it, that the vaccines will have been made by Glaxo Laboratories too. Doctors and nurses, clinics and chemists all over the world are aware of this side of Glaxo's work. Many antibiotics and other life-savers are also made by Glaxo Laboratories. Constant research is carried on for new ones. Your health is Glaxo's main concern, right from babyhood!

Farex is only 1/6 for 10oz.; Ostermilk 4/- for 16oz., enough for 16 feeds of 6 fl.oz., both from your chemist. Also ask for the 156 page 'Glaxo Mother and Baby Book' which includes a delightful personal account of life with a new baby in the home and lots of helpful, practical advice for only 9d.

OSTERMILK AND FAREX

are backed by all the experience of Glaxo Laboratories



GLAXO LABORATORIES LTD · GREENFORD · MIDDLESEX

SCENE: A chemist's shop in the High Street.

TIME: *The present.* A RUSSIAN POET enters the shop abstractedly twiddling his moustache.

RUSSIAN P.: Life is a mockery. I feel it all the time. I was only saying to Petrov the other day — what does it all *mean* . . . ?

CHEMIST: You can't sleep? You can't eat? Stomach upset? Digestion gone to pot?

RUSSIAN P.: (*excitedly*): Yes. Yes. *YES*.

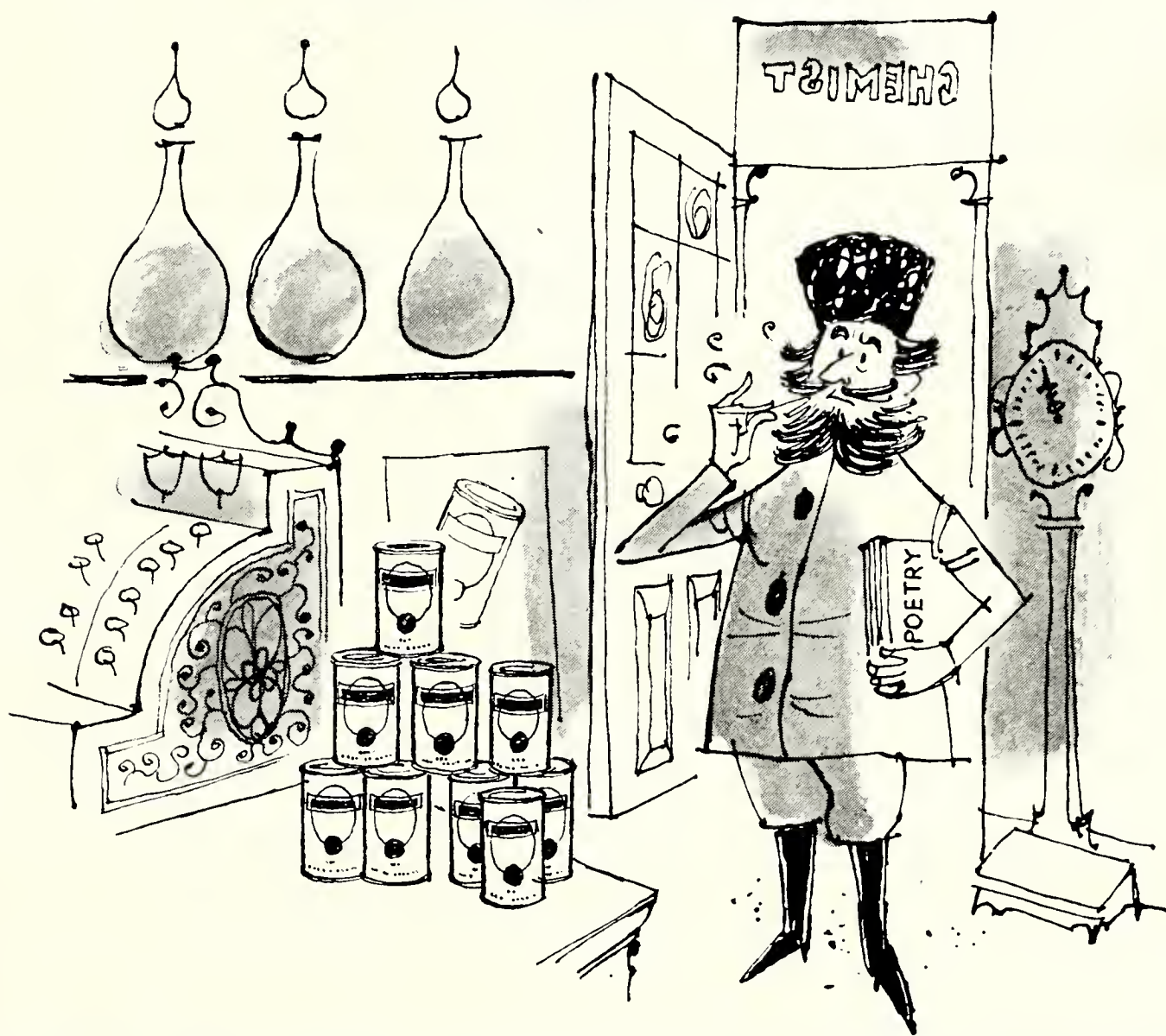
CHEMIST: I have the very thing. Specially made for Russian poets — and all who suffer from lack of sleep, digestive upsets, gastric troubles as well as those convalescing after illness, colds, 'flu., etc.

RUSSIAN P.: (*collapsing against a Benger showcard*): The name. Please. The name!

CHEMIST: Bengers. It's predigested, you know. Soothes away all digestive upsets. There's nothing like it, *anywhere*.

Background chorus

(*Sings*) Sales nearly doubled and climbing daily. More people drinking Bengers than ever before. . . .



IT PAYS TO DISPLAY AND RECOMMEND **BENGERS**

Note: the characters in this story are fictitious. Only the facts about Bengers are true.

BENGER BENDER LABORATORIES LIMITED • HOLMES CHAPEL • CHESHIRE



prescribed for

**VARICOSE VEINS? — YES
DISCOMFORT? — UNSIGHTLINESS? — NO!**

She's wearing

BURSON STOCKINGS



EFFECTIVE AND LASTING SUPPORT OF VARICOSE VEINS

BURSON

2-WAY STRETCH LASTEX HOSIERY

When your customers ask your advice about tired, aching legs and varicosity, you can depend on BURSON, made to individual measurements.

BURSON Stockings are supplied with the advantage of many years' specialised research into the manufacture of surgical stockings, and after many years of continuous clinical observation behind them. BURSON Stockings are woven on patented knitting machines resulting in a very special quality exclusive to BURSON.

BURSON Stockings are fully fashioned and virtually indiscernible in use making them the final choice of those who appreciate the very best.

BURSON Stockings are advertised in the Medical Journals and in a strong list of National Weekly Newspapers and Women's Magazines.

available FREE on request:—

- * Instruction chart with details for measuring, fitting and exact measurements to fit and tensions.
- * Individual measurements and order forms.
- * Instructions for mending and washing.
- * Illustrated leaflets for your customers.

BURSON

Two-way stretch hosiery is made from genuine lastex yarn—nylon as well as cotton.

PRESCRIBABLE UNDER THE N.H.S.

Sole Distributors:

FASSETT & JOHNSON LIMITED

86, Clerkenwell Road,
London, E.C.1.

Also at:

6, Crow Street, Dublin.

* BURSON is the registered trade mark of the Kendall Co., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

EKCO**'WARM-GLOW' BLANKETS*****PACKED WITH
SELLING FEATURES!***

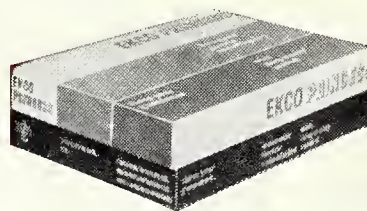
**PRICES
FROM
as little as**

74'1

**3-YEAR
Guarantee**

This year 'Warm-Glow' sales are going to be better than ever. Selling features like 'Ekco-Stat' automatic heat control, the gay new pack, new luxury blanketing, a three-year guarantee, and the unrivalled Ekco reputation for safety and quality—are all going to put a bright shine on your Ekco sales.

There's a new luxury range of Ekco blankets too—the magnificent 'Princess' models: all fitted with 'sleep-sentry' automatic control.



P.S. THERE'S BIG ADVERTISING ON TV AND IN THE NATIONAL PRESS ON THE WAY!

EKCO HEATING & ELECTRICAL LIMITED · 41/47 OLD STREET · LONDON EC1 · TELEPHONE: CLERKENWELL 7142

O.386



how to plan ahead

*Don't take chances with
your future.*

Plan ahead now; leave the
crystal gazing to others
by taking out an
M.I.S. PENSION PLAN—
designed specially for you,
the professional man, with your
particular problems in mind.

Post the coupon today
for more details of the
M.I.S. PENSION PLAN—

May I have more details of the PENSION PLAN

Name

Address

.....



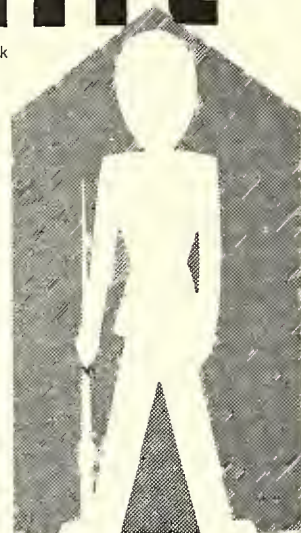
131-133 New London Road,
Chelmsford, Essex
Chelmsford 51581

72

INECTO hi-lift

Registered Trade Mark

**THE ONLY
ULTRA BLEACH
WITH A
BUILT-IN
LANOLIN
BODYGUARD!**



Inecto Hi-Lift is the only bleach that contains lanolin — that's why women everywhere are asking for it by name. They know that just as a plant in hot weather needs extra water so bleached hair needs feeding, too, feeding with lanolin, Nature's own wonderful, revitalizing food.

The lanolin in Inecto Hi-Lift stands guard over the hair, protecting it while it bleaches it. It guards against brittle, breaking ends and unpleasant stinging. It prevents that dull, dry look and ensures shining, healthy hair.

Inecto Hi-Lift can create any shade from lightness to whiteness...

Add peroxide — for the whitest, most wonderful effects.

Add water only — and on light hair it creates the loveliest honey and gold highlights.

INECTO HI-LIFT GIVES A LIFT TO PROFITS TOO!



WHOLESALE

23/-

per dozen + P.T.

RETAIL

3/9

Packed in outers
of 1 dozen

INECTO—the largest and
the most experienced
manufacturers of hair
colouring in the world.

* Inecto High-Lift is backed up by a full-scale advertising campaign including full colour and monotone *
* insertions in all the big-circulation women's magazines *
* and in provincial papers throughout the country. *

Advice Bureau:

Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, London, W.1. HYDe Park 7541 (12 lines)



introducing

'Phensedyl'

trade mark

brand

COUGH CAPSULES

a convenient new presentation
of a widely appreciated product

Each capsule contains:

Promethazine Hydrochloride B.P.	3.6 mg.
Ephedrine Hydrochloride B.P.	7.2 mg.
Noscapine	12.5 mg.

The retail price of 'Phensedyl' cough capsules is 4s. 0d. for 25 capsules.

'Phensedyl' cough capsules fall within P.1., S.7., of the poisons regulations and therefore may be sold by retail pharmacists without prescription, but subject to the requirements of this poisons classification.



An **M&B** brand
Medical Product

MANUFACTURED BY **MAY & BAKER LTD**

DISTRIBUTORS: PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD • DAGENHAM

Whichever way you look at it...

BINKI

REGD.

*Baby
Pants*

**are
best**



**STANDARD
and
* LUXURY QUALITY**



* SUPPLIED WITH PLASTIC HANGER

**THROUGH YOUR USUAL
WHOLESALE**

T.C.P. REGD. winter advertising campaign starts Monday!

Daily Express

Half Page 1st October and further large spaces right through the winter

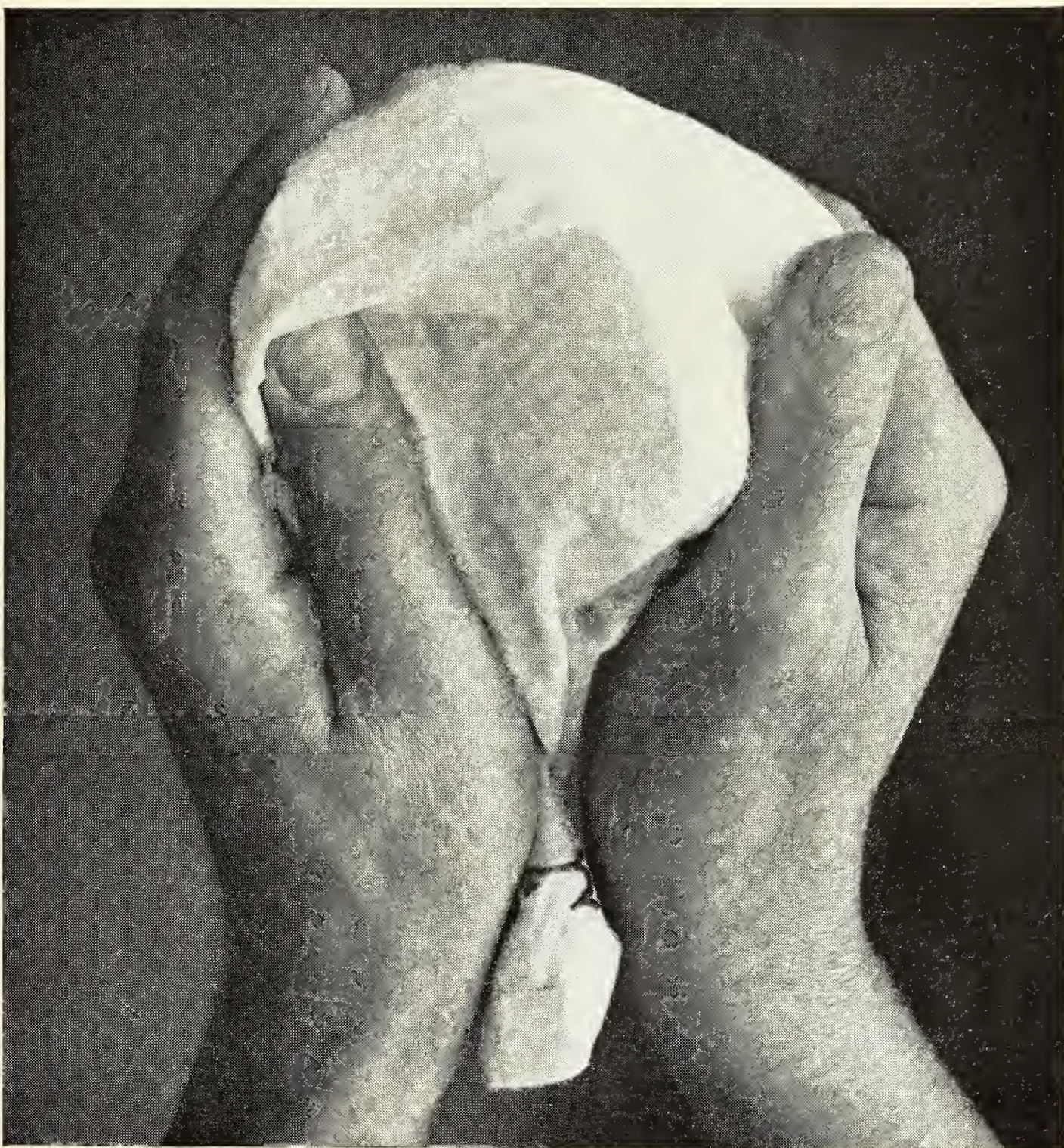
Daily Mirror

Full Page 3rd October and further large spaces right through the winter

reaching 23,136,000 people

You and your customers will be seeing this compelling large-space advertising in the two leading national newspapers with the largest circulations—starting next week.

A proved product, *supplied only to chemists*, a big advertising campaign, and new display material which is *already on its way to you*. You can have your T.C.P. display on show right from the start of this campaign.



“Don’t let a cold get a hold”



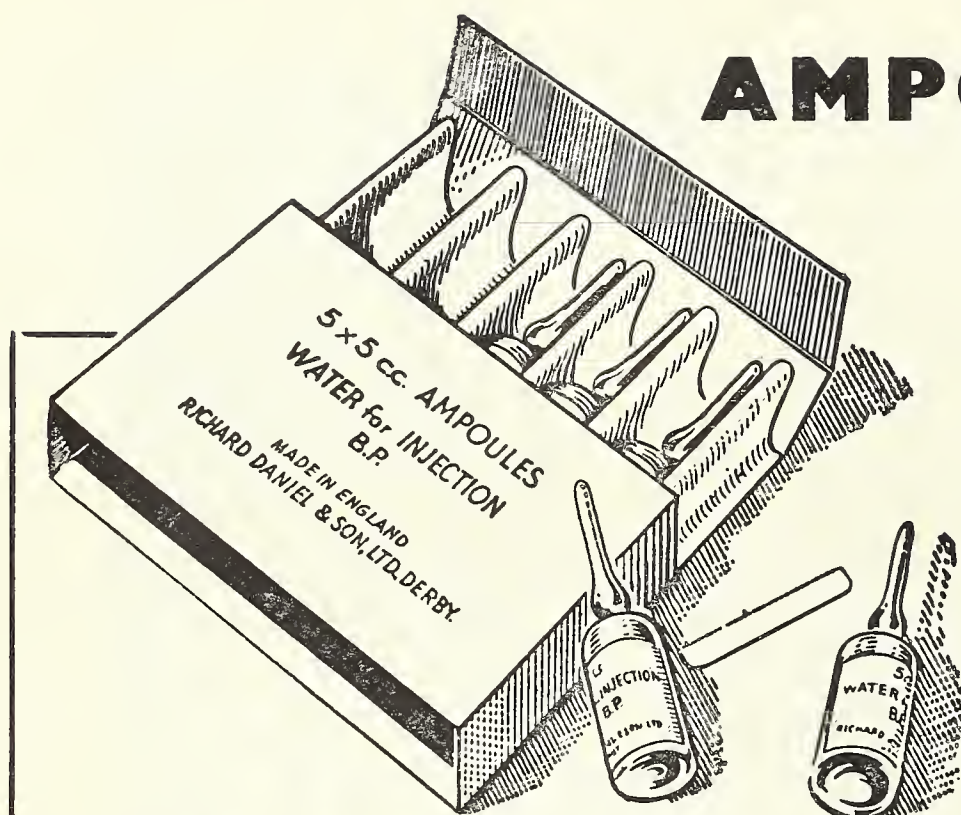
That’s the theme of this winter’s advertising for T.C.P., based on the known value of T.C.P. in controlling the organisms responsible for secondary infection, the accepted cause of most of the severe symptoms of the common cold. It is a powerful story, powerfully told.

AMPOULES

of
**INJECTION
SOLUTIONS**

Price List on
application

A FULL RANGE
IN ALL SIZES
MANUFACTURED
BY



RICHARD DANIEL & SON LTD

MANSFIELD ROAD, DERBY

TEL: 40671 (10 lines)

Also at ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. TEL: 5161 (9 Lines) and North Wingfield Road, GRASSMOOR. TEL: Holmewood 481 (5 lines)

Buy direct from the manufacturers

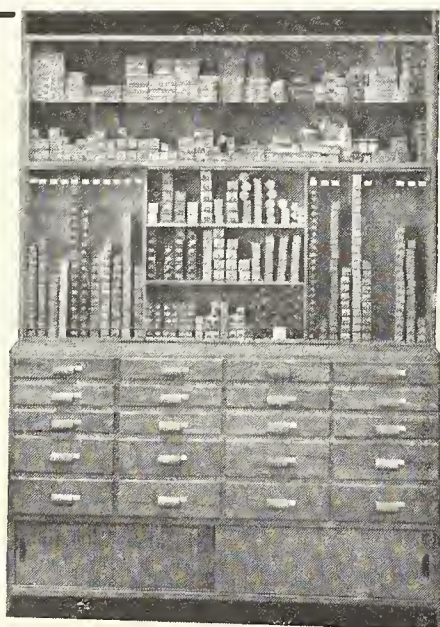
NORLAND

**INTERIOR
DISPLAY UNITS**

THE "PH2" FILM UNIT

This attractive and useful Fitting has a dispenser specifically designed for the quick and easy sale of films. The dispenser is divided at the back by glass partitions and as a film is removed so another drops into its place. A display section fitted above the dispenser unit is ideal for showing all forms of accessories, and has glass sliding doors and glass shelf. Below the film dispenser is a drawer and stock cupboard unit with flush sliding oak doors.

The whole unit is French polished in light oak and has an angled cornice running the full length of the fitting in either an oak or ebony finish.



As illustrated 5' long × 7' high with 20 drawers. Ex-works **£77**

6' long × 7' high with 25 drawers. Ex-works **£85**

We welcome all your shopfitting enquiries

★ Deferred payments can be arranged ★ Write for complete catalogue
LIDDLE KEEN & CO., LTD.
NORLAND YARD, LONDON, W.11 Tel: PARK 9881/2

**BOTANICALS
CHEMICALS
GUMS**

JKL

**ESSENTIAL OILS
SPICES
WAXES**

MENTHOL

AGAR AGAR

ELEMI

LOBELIA

CASCARA

IPECAC.

OPIUM

NEW YORK

HAMBURG

JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD.

24 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

Telephone: LONDON Wall 6585 (4 lines)

Telegrams: "Ergotine," Stock, London"

Telex: 28760



covers and captures the Christmas market



PRESS TELEVISION DISPLAY MATERIAL

plus *YOU* will make "THERMOS" Brand vacuum ware the fastest-selling Christmas gifts this year. The exciting campaign is planned to bring fresh awareness of all "THERMOS" Brand vacuum products into almost every home in the country, and so—more customers into your shop.

PRESS

—complete Christmas Coverage

Illustrated here are the Xmas advertisements to be featured prominently in the Christmas Shopping sections of all 29 leading magazines. And in the Daily Mirror. And in the Daily Herald.

THESE ARE THE MAGAZINES:

Woman, Woman's Own, Woman's Own Christmas Book, Woman's Weekly, Woman's Realm, Woman's Mirror, Today, Good Housekeeping, Housewife, Woman and Home, Modern Woman, Woman's Journal, Everywoman, Home, My Home, Homes and Gardens, Ideal Home, Reader's Digest, House Beautiful, Field, Country Life, Queen, Tatler, Radio Times, Punch, Illustrated London News, Sphere, T.V. Times, The Viewer, Look Westward.

T.V.

To be seen by 15 million people

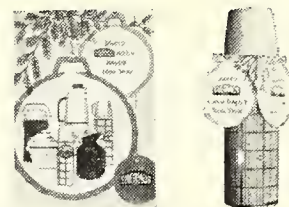
"THERMOS" Brand vacuum products—so successful on T.V. when they appeared last year—will again be featured in Television Advertising Magazines during the peak selling period before Christmas. Each of the following T.V. contractors will feature "THERMOS" in two Christmas magazine programmes.

London	A.R.
North	Granada
Midland	A.T.V.
Wales	T.W.W.
Southern	Southern T.V.
Scottish	S.T.V.

DISPLAY

Attractive 4-colour Xmas Showcard

Featuring popular Thermos Brand vacuum products—will create maximum point-of-sale interest.



Distinctive Product Crowner

Three-colour crowner for the entire range to give eye-appeal and increased sales.

Make sure you stock "Thermos" Brand Vacuum flasks, jugs, food jars and bowls at Christmas — and all the year round.



LIMITED · BRENTWOOD · ESSEX

THE WORD "THERMOS" IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

PRESENTING

THE
*Comet*BATTERY POWERED
TURBO-ACTION SHAVERWITH THE FASTER SMOOTHER
CUTTING HEAD

perfected by Swiss designers to give greater power
than ever before from a single torch battery.

MODESTLY PRICED FOR QUICK
RETURNS

The Comet can be used anywhere, its styling
makes it a pleasure to have, to hold and to use!
Retailing at 53/6d. including smart zipper case.

Imported by

B. H. RIES LIMITED

92 Whitepost Lane, London, E.9

Distributed to the trade by

CHAPMAN (MERCANTILE) LIMITED

633 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.
(Telephone: WHIttehall 6644)

encore!
once again
'Hard-to-Miss'
advertisements in
NATIONAL PRESS
will boost the sale of
Throaties



Still only
6d

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS. LAST YEAR THROATIES SOLD AND SOLD. NATIONAL SALES WENT UP AND UP. COUNT ON A REPEAT PERFORMANCE WITH "HARD-TO-MISS" ADVERTISEMENTS IN LEADING DAILIES. DAILY MIRROR. DAILY EXPRESS. DAILY HERALD PLUS GLASGOW DAILY RECORD. BELFAST TELEGRAPH.

Throaties are still only 6d. a box, and no reduction in your profit margin. Still the only throat pastilles made to proven medicinal formula in this price range. Nothing could be easier to stock, handle, or sell than this popular profitable line.

IN FREE 'EASI-SELL' COUNTER DISPLAY UNITS — WINDOW STICKERS YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

Throaties Agents to Retail Pharmacies
ERNEST JACKSON & CO. LTD., CREDITON, DEVON.

Also available from your wholesaler or
ARCADIAN WORKS LTD., CREDITON, DEVON.

Up-Up-Up goes Color-Glo^{trade mark} advertising!

Stand by to make 1962 your biggest selling, most profitable year with Color-Glo



Every week MILLIONS of women will be convinced by the nation-wide COLOR-GLO advertising! Big spaces, full colour in all magazines, and black and white in the National press, appear in: ▶

It's the biggest advertising campaign ever launched for this successful, fast-selling product. Your customers can't miss it, and you can't miss making more sales, both new business and repeat! Get full benefit from this terrific advertising. Put COLOR-GLO where your customers can see it and make sure you've got...

The 13 beautiful Color-Glo Shades

DEEP RICH CHESTNUT • WARM CHESTNUT
BLACK TULIP • AUBURN • DEEP AUBURN • GOLDEN CHESTNUT
MOLTEN GOLD • DOVE GREY • HONEY BROWN

and the Color-Glo Sherry Shades
DARK-BROWN SHERRY • BROWN SHERRY
AMBER-BROWN SHERRY • LIGHT SHERRY

WOMAN • WOMAN'S OWN
WOMEN'S REALM • WOMAN & BEAUTY
SHE • EVERYWOMAN • FLAIR
VANITY FAIR • MODERN WOMAN
WOMAN'S MIRROR • DAILY MIRROR
and SUNDAY PICTORIAL

Color-Glo^{trade mark}

by L'OREAL

Semi-Permanent Hair Colouring

Price 23/- per dozen bottles, plus tax. Retail 3/9 per bottle

Manufactured and distributed by: **GOLDEN LIMITED** Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London W 1 Mayfair 8240

Republic of Ireland enquiries to: Lilmar Pharmaceuticals Limited, Santry, Dublin



Gave you a bull's eye with roll



ADVERTISED EXCLUSIVELY IN *Woman* — HUDNUT'S roll quick CAPTURED 9% OF THE HOME-PERM MARKET WITHIN 8 WEEKS!

"Launched and advertised exclusively in WOMAN, Roll Quick captured 9% of the market within 8 weeks of its introduction," reports Mr. H. D. Dammers, Hudnut Marketing Manager. "Our Roll Quick advertising also expanded sales of all home-perms some 8% and created a new market for retailers. "The whole sales operation

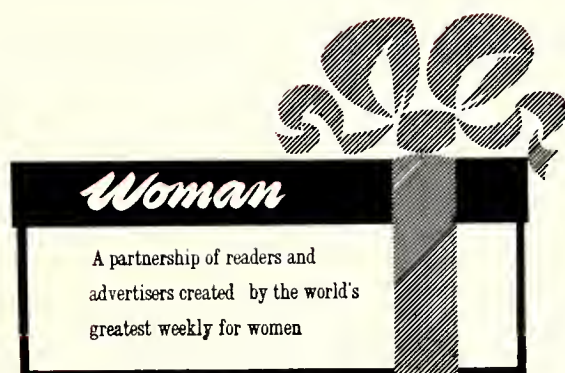
was a great success for Roll Quick and shows the tremendous influence of WOMAN on women shoppers. As a matter of interest, Hudnut's Fashion Style—also advertised in WOMAN—increased its share of the market during this same period and is still the brand leader."

Yes, you really get action when Hudnut goes into Partnership with WOMAN

NOW — ANOTHER NEW HUDNUT
PRODUCT WILL BE LAUNCHED IN
Woman THIS OCTOBER

quick

● Ask your Hudnut
representative
for details

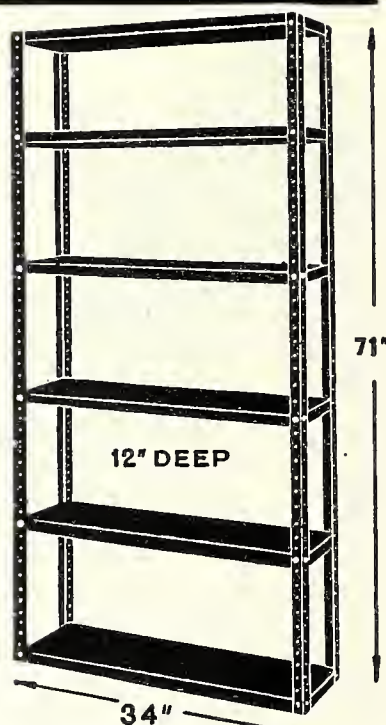


**BRAND NEW • HEAVY GAUGE
STEEL SHELVING****FREE DELIVERY !**

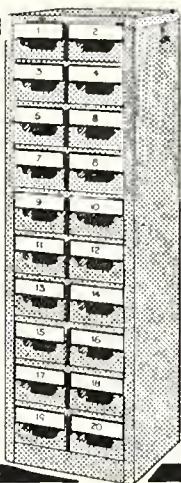
N. Scotland, Ireland, I.O.M. 10% extra.

71" high x 34" wide, 12" deep with 6 shelves
as illustrated.

Height	Width	Depth	No. of Shelves	Price	Price each 3 or more	Extra Shelves
71"	34"	9"	6	58/-	56/-	7/-
71"	34"	12"	6	60/-	58/-	8/-
71"	34"	15"	6	69/-	67/-	9/6
85"	34"	12"	6	73/-	66/-	8/-
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Ties in with heavy advertising to meet peak consumer demand from November until March

Bemax advertising is timed to coincide with the winter illness peak—to inform millions that they are bound to benefit from Bemax.

Bemax is advertised nationally all the year round in the Radio Times, 7 mass circulation national newspapers, 9 women's magazines, 78 provincial newspapers and Family Doctor.



Profit from the Bemax Bonus

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	PARCELS	STANDARD LIST PRICE	QUANTITY TERMS
BX1	6 dozen × 2/- size	114/-	108/-
BX2	3 dozen × 3/6 size	100/6	95/3
BX3	1½ dozen × 6/6 size	93/9	89/3
BX4	2 dozen × 3/6 size ½ dozen × 6/6 size	98/3	93/3
BX5	1 dozen × 2/- size 1½ dozen × 3/6 size ½ dozen × 6/6 size	100/6	95/5

You and your customers are bound to benefit

SHOW MATERIAL



Attractive showcards are available and should be shown for at least 14 days.

Make certain of your bonus—order Bemax today

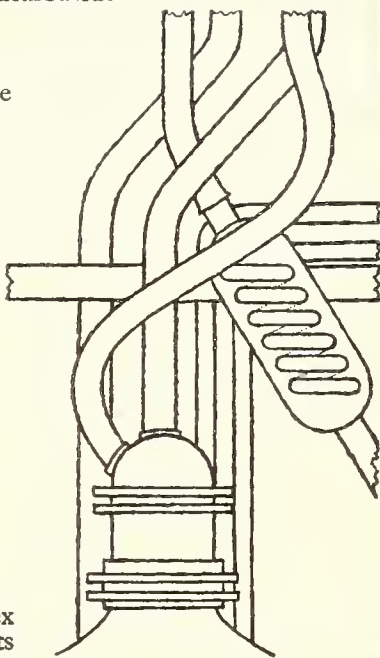
Send to: Sales Department, Vitamins Ltd., Upper Mall, London, W.6

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Each brush Guaranteed for 2 years

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Each in acetate tube RETAIL PRICE **6/9** EACH

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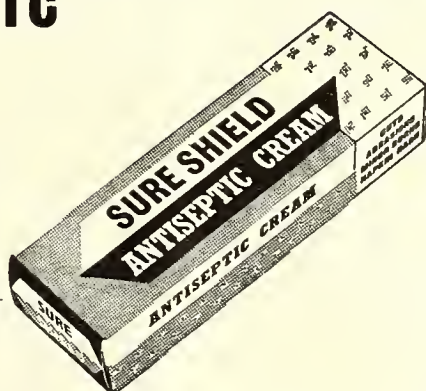
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ANTISEPTIC
CREAM

103%

PROFIT
ON COST*



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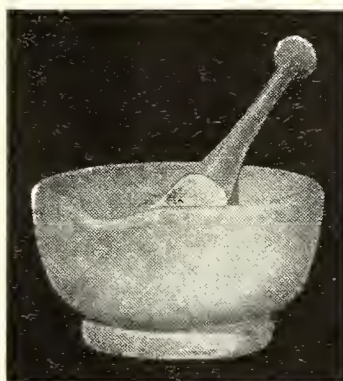
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Address Box Number Replies to: **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2**

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CROWTHORNE, Berkshire. A parade of 4 modern shops in this rapidly expanding district. Excellent shops with living accommodation above to let on 7/14 years' lease at rents from £520 per annum ex. Further details from Messrs. Gale & Power, 2 Waterloo Place, Crowthorne, Berks (Tel.: 2099). C 4796

LEICESTER, SHOPS TO BE LET, Millfield Farm Estate, Leicester. 5 additional shops, only 3 now remain available serving this estate and surrounding district; each shop has a self-contained maisonette of 3 rooms, kitchen and bathroom. Rents from £550 p.a. exclusive. Garages available. Immediate possession. Sole Agents, Jones, Lang, Wootton & Sons, 58 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. HYDe Park 7151. C 7706

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BUSINESS FOR SALE. Highly profitable retail pharmacy. Excellent modern premises with superb living accommodation, pleasant residential district near Nottingham. Takings £9,000 p.a. Net profit £1,600. Property may be purchased (£4,000) or rented £400 p.a. £1,000 s.a.v. Great scope for expansion. Austin Blowers, 55 Mansfield Road, Nottingham. C 4806

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GREAT YARMOUTH. Market Place, in a multiple position (125 yards Woolworths), old-established pharmaceutical business in spacious modern premises with two modern flats over. Excellent trading figures, £22,000, s.a.v. Details from sole selling agents: Aldred's, 10 Regent Street, Great Yarmouth. Tel.: 4891/2. C 4809

APPOINTMENTS

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Pharmacist

required to work within Group under direction of Group Pharmacist. Hospitals pleasantly situated within 30 minutes of London by frequent electric train service. Salary scale £690 to £920 p.a. Apply, giving names of two referees to Group Pharmacist, Harold Wood Hospital, Harold Wood, Essex. (Tel.: Ingrebourne 45533.) C 7716

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HEATHFIELD (Sussex)
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BRISTOL
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Boyd, Ridgley & Partners, 10 Hanover Street, London, W.1.

Telephone: MAYfair 6057

C 4771

BATH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, MANOR HOSPITAL, COMBE PARK, BATH

Pharmacist

required for duties at St. Martin's Hospital. Whitley Council salary and conditions of service. Applications, with names of two referees, to Group Secretary. C 7677

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist

for Bethnal Green Hospital. Modern department. Salary scale £700-£1,010 p.a. plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting. Please apply to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 553

ADVANCED COPY DATE

OCTOBER 6 ISSUE

To ensure insertion in the October 6 issue, Classified Advertisement "copy" for the Chemist and Druggist should reach us by 4 p.m. on Monday, October 1.

GLENSIDE AND BARROW HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chief Pharmacist (Category I)

required at Barrow Hospital. National scales and conditions. Board residence available for single officer. Applications, together with names of two referees, should be sent to Hospital Secretary, Barrow Hospital, Barrow Gurney, near Bristol. C 7714

CENTRAL MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL (CATEGORY V), PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10

Senior Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Pharmacist. Salary on the Whitley Council Scale plus London Weighting and higher qualification allowance where applicable.

Applications stating age, qualifications and details of experience, together with the names of two referees, to be sent to the Medical Director as soon as possible. C 7694

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL GROUP, NORTH WESTERN HOSPITAL, LAWN ROAD, HAMPSTEAD

Assistant-in-Dispensing

21 years of age or over required at the above hospital. Salary in accordance with Whitley Scale ranging from £360 to £575 plus London Weighting and £50 Qualification Allowance. Applications with names of two referees should be addressed to the Group Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. C 7692

THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL, ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE

Assistant-in-Dispensing

Applications are invited for Assistant-in-Dispensing. Salary and conditions as Whitley Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent. C 576

UPTON HOSPITAL, SLOUGH

Senior Pharmacist

required at this Category III General Hospital. Applications naming two referees to Secretary or further information may be obtained from the Chief Pharmacist. C 7705

Appointments—Continued

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL
(403 beds),
ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Post-graduate Student
and a
Student-in-Dispensing

Vacancies exist for a Post-graduate Student and a Student-in-Dispensing wishing to train for the Apothecaries' Hall Certificate at the above general hospital covering a wide variety of work. Hospital within easy reach of London. Further information from the Chief Pharmacist. C 7704

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EPSOM

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required. Full- or part-time. Certificated. Whitley Council conditions. Five-day week. Salary scale £250 at age 18 (£425 at age 22 and over) rising to £575 plus London Weighting. Single residential accommodation available. Apply immediately naming two referees to the Group Secretary. C 7715

SITUATIONS VACANT

PHARMACIST or Apothecaries' Hall dispenser required by partnership of four doctors in rural practice—for dispensing and secretarial duties. Modern flat and use of car. Telephone: Reading 83134. After 8 p.m. C 4803

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DISPENSING AND COUNTER ASSISTANTS: Ladies required for London E.C.1, and N.1. Highest salary paid in exchange for experience and loyalty. Apply in writing:—Managing Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, E.C.1. C 4801

WHOLESALE

AN ASSISTANT is required to the Home Sales Manager of a manufacturing and wholesale distributing chemists situated in Lancashire. This position should prove of considerable interest to a pharmacist up to the 35 years of age bracket who has a keen interest in the sales function. Full details in first application please to Home Sales Manager, Box C 7721.

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REQUIRES YOUNG MAN**

with expert knowledge of drugs who has had some years' experience in writing descriptive material dealing with ethical pharmaceuticals. Write Box C 7713.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. require a representative for the West Country, preferably domiciled in the Exeter area, age under 35. Write with full details to the Sales Manager, Thos. Christy & Co., Ltd., North Lane, Aldershot, Hants. C 4799



THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.

have a vacancy for a

SALES REPRESENTATIVE

in

NORTH LONDON

to sell the B.D.H. Wholesale Service. Applications are invited from candidates with suitable qualifications.

Keeness, enthusiasm and the ability to work hard are essential. Previous experience as a sales representative would be an advantage. Age limit—not exceeding 45 years.

A Company car, expenses allowance, life assurance, contributory superannuation fund and profit-sharing scheme, are all provided.

Details of age, education and experience to :

Personnel Manager,
Ref. HAC/RWF, The British Drug Houses Ltd.,
Graham Street, London, N.1.

C 7708

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Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Ware, Herts., have a vacancy for a Pharmacist with an interest in the large-scale manufacture of Sterile Products. The work is interesting and offers a challenge to an applicant prepared to accept responsibility. Applications, in writing, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be addressed to the Personnel Manager, quoting reference No. S.P.2.

C 7702

OVERSEAS

**NORTHERN IRELAND
CHEMIST REPRESENTATIVE**

EVANS MEDICAL (Northern Ireland) LIMITED have a vacancy for a representative to call on retail chemists in Northern Ireland. Previous selling experience desirable. Car provided. Pension fund. A progressive career will be provided for an energetic salesman.

Written applications in confidence to :—

The Managing Director,
Evans Medical (Northern Ireland) Ltd.
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Belfast, 6.

C 7707

SITUATIONS WANTED

RELIABLE and conscientious representative with 13 years' experience calling on chemists. 10 years in N. Ireland. Past 3 years in England wishes to return to N. Ireland and represent reputable company. Box C 4802.

DIRECTOR of medium size company marketing successfully a range of cosmetics and toilets seeks change, not necessarily with directorship but with a company genuinely wishing to develop. Age 40, wide experience covers build-up and management of first-class sales force, marketing advertising and general business administration including finance, budgets, personnel and manufacture. Write C. & D., Box C 7718.

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AGENTS REQUIRED throughout the U.K. on commission for nationally-famous baby products, calling on wholesale and retail chemists. Please state area covered and details of products at present carried. Box C 609.

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PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURER AND DISTRIBUTOR with salesmen calling regularly on chemists throughout the Republic of South Africa, seeks interested parties who have products such as Proprietary Medicines, Toiletries and/or Cosmetics which they wish to have produced, marketed and sold on their behalf in South Africa. Interested parties please write Box C 4807.

WANTED, agency in patent medicines for or any part of East Africa. Communicate: Sidik Mubarak, Dealers in: Indian Drugs and Patent Medicines, P.O. Box No. 7155, Mombasa. C 4800

WANTED

WANTED: Surplus cameras, enlargers, cine cameras and projectors, photographic equipment of every description. Surplus and outdated film and paper, large or small quantities. Phone, write or call: Spears (Dept. CD), 14 Watling Street, Shudehill, Manchester, 4. Telephone: BLACKfriars 9432 (5 lines). Bankers: Midland Bank, Ltd. C 613

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The Trade Marks set out below were assigned on 1st August, 1962, by Stewart Limited, of 29 Tooley Street, London, S.E.1, to V.G. Grocery Services Limited, of 87/95, Tooley Street, S.E.1 **WITHOUT THE GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS IN WHICH THEY WERE THEN IN USE.**

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C 7709

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of **I. M. WEST, LIMITED**
and

In the matter of **THE COMPANIES ACT**
1948

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 31st day of October, 1962, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Thomas Douglas Jenkins, of 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. Dated this 21st day of September, 1962.

T. D. JENKINS,
Liquidator.

N.B.—This notice is purely formal. All known creditors have been or will be paid in full. C 7719

BONUS OFFER

LUSTY'S NATURAL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., London Road, Westcliff-on-Sea offer 10 per cent. display bonus on all carriage paid (£3) orders received during October for any of the following: Herbalene, Kalms, Garlic Perles and Tablets, Digestive Tablets, Rutilene Tablets and Malted Kelp Tablets. Further details upon request. C 4805.

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Miscellaneous—Continued

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CENTral 6565

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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